THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, W. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.---NO. 179. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNA.
No farmer, mechanic, or merchant should be withoutit.
TERMS:
Single subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents. Address,
KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

French Assembly.

THIERS' TERM OF OFFICE.

Hyde Park Meeting.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Arming of Russia.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

ENGLAND.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS EXPECTED.

LONDON, August 10.—Marshal MacMahon and Count De Flauguey are expected to visit Ireland.

MEETING CALLED.

A meeting is called for Hyde Park, for the purpose of getting up a protest against the prohibition by the Government of last Sunday's meeting.

FOUNDERED AT SEA.

The bark Lillie M. Gunock, bound for Boston, laden with iron, foundered at the Island of Islay. The crew were saved.

MARINE NEWS.

The Anchor steamship India, Captain Monroe, touched at Moville and Glasgow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, August 10.—In the House of Commons to-day, Gladstone announced the postponement of the Queen's departure for Balmoral, which had been arranged for next week, in deference to the condition of the public business. The date of the prorogation of Parliament is therefore yet uncertain.

Monsell, Postmaster General, announced that a reduction of the telegraph tolls to sixpence for ten words throughout the United Kingdom will be made upon the completion of the new general office.

Cardwell, Secretary of War, spoke in defense of the English military system as compared with that of Prussia. The latter, he said, was not suited to a free country like England. He also stated that military manœuvres to take place in Berkshire during the coming autumn promised excellent results.

In the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli moved that a committee be appointed to inspect the journal of the House of Lords and report whether the minutes declaring the royal warrant abolishing the purchase system had been issued without statutary power.

The motion was rejected after a vehement discussion, during which Disraeli charged that the upper House had been juggled out of its privileges by the abuse of royal prerogative.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, Marmus Ripon made a lengthy argument in favor of the ballot, in the course of which he referred to his experience in the United States in most pleasant terms, and paid a compliment to American institutions.

Earl Shaftesbury, in demand for two months, time for the discussion of the question of the ballot.

A vigorous debate ensued, which was participated in by the Lord Chancellor and various other peers, and strong expressions in relation to the bill were made on all sides. Finally the House divided and the bill was rejected by the majority against the government being 49.

PROTESTING.

LONDON, August 10.—A meeting will be held in London on Sunday to protest against the action of the Fenian prisoners, and the action of the authorities in regard to the Phœnix Park meeting in Dublin.

[Special to the New York World.]

PREPARING FOR WAR.

LONDON, August 10.—Russia is arming extensively and has formed an alliance with France against Germany and Austria.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Sir Roundett Palmer has been appointed counsel and Earl Russell arbitrator on the part of England in the case of the Alabama claims.

FRANCE.

REMUNERATION.

VERSAILLES, August 10.—In the Assembly last evening M. Dammas submitted a motion providing for the distribution of remuneration for the losses sustained by the department's during the war, and the bonds to be issued to be appointed from the people, to each department. The proposition was violently opposed by M. Victor Lefraue, and was not acted upon.

THE IMPERIAL VISITORS.

The Prince Imperial of Germany, Fredrick William, and wife, the Princess Royal of England, have visited the Salisbury Cathedral and ruins of St. Oneheng.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

The authorities of Londonderry have taken stringent precautions against disturbances on the 12th inst., the anniversary of the raising of the siege of the town in 1689.

THIERS' TERM OF OFFICE.

VERSAILLES, August 10.—A motion for the prolongation to three years of the office of Thiers as Chief Executive will probably be introduced to-morrow. Provision is made therein for the resignation of Thiers in the event of the dissolution of the Assembly before the expiration of his term of office.

THE COURT MARTIAL.

A court martial has sentenced Rouquis, the former mayor of Pubeax, to penal servitude for life, the official prosecutor having insisted that the moderation of the language of the accused entitled him to some favor. Evidence has been given in the case of M. Assi, in relation to his conduct upon the occasion of the strike at Lacreuzot. The prisoners complain bitterly of the comments of the press upon their cases.

THE ALGERIAN INSURRECTION.

VERSAILLES, August 10.—Advices from Algeria report a continued improvement in the situation of affairs, and say the insurgents are rapidly submitting to the authority of the Government.

MOTION SUBMITTED.

In the Assembly to-day Vetillard submitted a motion providing for the spontaneous assembling of the Council of Generals in case the government is overthrown.

PASSED.

The decentralization bill was finally passed by the Assembly. A supplementary bill relative to the Department of the Seine will soon be introduced.

THE COURT MARTIAL.

VERSAILLES, August 10.—Evidence has been placed before the court martial that the central committee of the national guard of Paris ordered the assassination of General Lecomte and Clement Thomas. The statement which was made by several witnesses was explicitly denied by Favie.

REJECTED.

The budget committee of the Assembly has finally rejected the twenty per cent. duty on raw material.

VICTORY IN ALGERIA.

VERSAILLES, August 10.—A dispatch to the Minister of War, from General Lallemand, commanding in Algeria, reports a brilliant victory over the insurgents at Wesh Sahel.

JAMAICA.

WHALES.

KINGSTON, August 10.—Immense shoals of whales appeared in the Bay of Panama. Many were killed.

LABORERS LEAVING.

Valparaiso advices to July 15th, state that Chilian laborers are leaving the Peruvian mines to work on railroads, and serious consequences to the mining enterprises are anticipated.

CHARGES AGAINST PRIESTS.

Charges against the priests are becoming serious. They are accused of burning a newly erected school house because they were opposed to education.

CELEBRATION.

Peru advices from Lima to July 28th, say the celebration of the independence of Peru will continue three days and business is suspended.

DISARMED.

War ships had been disarmed and ordered to send portions of their machinery ashore to prevent their sailing to other ports in case of a revolution. A Russian war steamer had arrived and saluted the Peruvian fleet, but the salute was unanswered. The Russian commander asked for an explanation of the insult, and the reply was that the Peruvian navy had been disarmed by order of the President. The land batteries, however, saluted the Russian vessel. People are dissatisfied at the disarming of the navy, and were inmical to the policy of the government.

MEXICO.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

MATAMORAS, August 4.—On the 2d instant Maurico Portugal, formerly Chief of Police, shot Juan Carda, his successor, in front of the police station, killing him instantly. Portugal escaped to Brownsville, and the public sentiment there is against his extradition, as the Mexican authorities always evade the law which requires the surrender of such criminals. Portugal is therefore safe. The quarrel grew out of Portugal's removal.

ROBBERIES.

Bands of Mexican robbers continue their depredations on the Texas side of the line. Cantinas, the Mexican General commanding the line of the Rio Grande, and formerly a resident of Texas, has been seventeen times indicted for murder and robbery. The Brownsville courts give protection to robbers.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Juarez candidate has been elected Governor of Sinola. Senora and Sinola both voted for Juarez as President.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, August 10.—Emperor William has not yet ratified the Convention for the evacuation of the French departments of the Seine and Seine Et Oise.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT.

MUNICH, August 10.—King Louis of Bavaria goes to Schwahdorf, in the upper palatinate, to meet Emperor William on his journey to Austria and escort him through the Bavarian dominions.

CUBA.

INSURGENT GENERALS EXECUTED.

HAVANA, August 10.—The insurgent Generals Quesada and Figueredo have been executed at Santiago de Cuba.

STEAMER OVERDUE.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the steamer Espana, from Cadiz, now a week overdue at this port.

SPAIN.

KING AMADEUS.

MADRID, August 10.—King Amadeus will at a very early day visit Valledoid and the eastern provinces of Spain.

ST. LOUIS.

National Labor Congress.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—The declaration of principles with which the National Labor party propose to go before the country next year as a political organization, is as follows: Referring to a call for a National Convention to nominate a President and Vice President, they say:

In making this call, and presuming to enter into competition with existing parties, it is meet that we should give to the world our reasons, as well as the remedies we propose, for the wrongs of which we complain. Starting then with the maxims that our government is founded on the sovereignty and consent of the governed, and its purpose to protect the property and enforce the Nation's rights, and thus give to all an equitable chance in the race of life, and that the land, water, air and all the natural elements are common gifts, and governments are only trustees to guard against their misapplication, and that as trustees they have no right to alienate without the consent of the owners, and was freely given; that all class legislation whereby these original and common elements, or the proceeds of the same, enhanced by intelligent labor, are perverted from their original design, and made to inure to the benefit of non-producers and injury of the producers is wrong and subversive of the purposes of good government; that all able-bodied and intelligent persons should contribute to the common stock by usual industry, a sum or quantity equal to their own support, and legislation should tend as far as possible, to the equitable distribution of the surplus products. If these propositions are true, our government is wholly perverted from its true design, and the sacred names—Democracy and Republicanism—are synonyms of despotism, and parties represented thereby, as now organized, are engines of oppression, crushing out the lives of the people. We need only point to the facts that in this beneficent country of unlimited resources, with the land annually groaning beneath the products of human efforts, the mass of people have no supply beyond their daily wants, compelled from the unjust conditions in sickness and misfortune to become paupers and vagrants. The pauperism and crime prevailing are the questions of all modern statesmanship, and it is with these we have to deal. How far these evils are connected with the abuses inflicted on labor and superficial statesmanship seems not to perceive that chattle slavery has been abolished, but that the rights and relations of labor stand just where they did before the emancipation. In respect to the division of its products, the difference lies only in the method of abstracting the results, and concentrating them on the few capitalists now masters, and dictate terms, and thus all labor is practically placed in the same condition as the slave before his emancipation. In thus placing it, the interests of all labor becomes common, and they must fight the battle in unity if they would succeed. What then are the instrumentalities by which these wrongs are inflicted?

First—Banking and moneyed monopolies, by which, through ruinous rates of interest, the products of human labor are concentrated in the hands of the non-producers. This is the great central source of these wrongs, in and through which all other monopolies exist and operate.

Second—The consolidated railroad and other transit monopolies, whereby all industries are taxed to the last mill. They will bear for the benefit af the stockholders and stock jobbers.

Third—Manufacturing monopolies, whereby small operators are crushed, and the price of labor and its products are determined with mathematical certainty in the interest of capitalists.

Fourth—Land monopolies, by which the public domain is absorbed by a few speculations and speculators.

Fifth—Commercial and grain monopolies speculating and enriching their bloated corporations on human necessities.

We propose to restore the Government to its original purpose, and as far as possible to remedy these evils and remove their results:

First—By establishing a monetary system, based on the facts and resources of the nation in harmony with the genius of the Government and adapted to the exigencies of legitimate commerce, and to this end the circulating notes of the National and State banks, as well as all currency that is not a full legal tender, should be withdrawn from circulation, and a paper currency issued by the Government which shall be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports included, and declared to be the lawful money of the United States. This currency or money to be interchangeable at the pleasure of the holders of the Government bonds, bearing three per cent. interest, the Government creditors to have the privilege of taking the money or the bonds, at their election, reserving to Congress the right to regulate the rate of interest on the bonds and the value of the currency, so as to effect the equitable distribution of the products of labor between money or non-producing capital and productive industry.

Second—By paying the national debt in strict accordance with the laws under which it was orginally contracted, gold where specifically promised, but all other forms of indebtedness, including the principal of the 5 20 bonds, shall be discharged at the earliest option of the government in the legal tender currency or lawful money of the United States, without funding it in long bonds or in any way increasing the gold paying and untaxed obligations of the government.

Third—By preserving inviolate the public domain to the actual settlers and and tillers of the soil.

Fourth—By a tariff for the revenue alone, believing, as we do, that the reduction of interest to a just rate, will do more to increase the rewards of labor in all the departments of useful industry and to encourage the development of all agricultural, mineral manufacturing and mechanical resources than any system of tariff laws that can be devised.

Fifth—By retaining, or if needs be, abolishing corporate monopolies, interdicting class legislation and confining national legislation to national objects, subjecting the military to the civil authorities, and reducing the army to a strictly peace standard, and confining its operations to national purposes alone.

Sixth—By requiring that in all future wars the means necessary for their prosecution shall, as required, be collected from the wealth of the country and not entailed on the future earnings of labor.

Seventh—By adopting an Indian policy on the foundation of natural justice by which many valuable lives and many millions of money will be annually saved.

Eighth—By holding legislators to a more rigid accountability by requiring the submission of the annexation of territory and other fundamental laws affecting the general interests of society to a vote of the whole people.

Ninth—By prohibiting the importation of coolies or other servile labor, and protecting labor from all unnecessary burdens.

Tenth—By encouraging co-operative effort, and the building of manufacturing industries throught the country.

Eleventh—By granting general amnesty and restoring the Union at once on the basis of the equality of rights and privileges to all classes and interests, the impartial administration of justice, being the only true bond of Union to bind the States together and engage the affections of the people to the Government.

Twelfth—By the creation of a Board of Management of the currency and revenue to consist of such number of intelligent business men as may be necessary to transact the fiscal affairs of the Government, which Board shall be charged with the execution of all laws relating to the collection and disbursement of the revenue and the regulation of the currency, and empowered to employ and have the oversight of the clerical force and other officers and agents required in the discharge of all the duties pertaining to this Department, the same rule to be applied to the Postoffice and Interior Departments as far as may be practicable, the Secretaries of the respective Departments to be the Presidents of the Board.

In the National Labor Congress to-day, W. E. Owens offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with delight the late decision of Justice Small, of Hong Kong, declaring the traffic in coolies to be slave trade, and that all connected with it should be held responsible and punished by law, and urging the working men of America to use their influence to effect their punishment.

Nashville, Tenn., was selected as the place for holding the National Congress

The following offices were elected for the ensuing year: President, Richard F. Trevellick, of Detroit; Vice Presidents, Horace A. Day, of New York, and Mrs. E O. G. Willard, of Chicago; Secretary, C. Ben Johnson, of Pennsylvania; Treasurer, A. C. Cameron, of Chicago. The Council consists of A. C. Cameron, M. W. Field and James F. Sylvis.

C Ben Johnson offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the working men in every Congressional District of the country to elect a delegate to the National Convention for the nomination for President and Vice President.

James C. Sylvis offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the low wages, long hours and damaging service to which working men are doomed destroys health, imperils virtue, and are a standing reproach to civilization.

Resolved, That we urge women to learn trades, engage in business, join our labor unions, form protective unions of their own, secure the ballot and use every other honorable means to persuade and force employers to do justice to them by paying equal wages for equal work.

Resolved, That we pledge the aid of these unions represented in this Congress to the working women's protective associations which are now and may hereafter be formed, in all these just and lawful demands.

An animated discussion followed, in which it was stated that there are no other people so oppressed as women. African slavery was not to be compared with the slaving of the working women of this country. It was also stated that this question had been hotly discussed, and so great was the excitement that fifty-eight delegates seceded from the meeting. The words, "Secure the ballot," were finally stricken from the second resolution, and as thus amended they were passed.

Adjourned, to meet in Nashville, Tennessee, on the second Tuesday in September.

MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of the workingmen was held at the Court House to-night, which was not very largely attended, and speeches were made by President Trevellick, Cogswell, and others, mainly in explanation of their platform, which were well received.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Deputy United States Marshal Murphy, from St. Francois county, was seen on the street yesterday with a prisoner handcuffed. At 1 A. M. he was picked up by a policeman, dead drunk, and his prisoner gone. Marshal Newcomb, hearing of the affair, discharged Murphy to-day. He then went on another spree, and this afternoon was run over by a train on the Iron Mountain Railroad and had his skull fractured, from which he died this evening. It is not known who the prisoner was or where from.

HARRISBURG.

Patriotic Sons of America.

HARRISBURG, August 10.—The State Convention of the Patriotic Sons of America this morning indefinitely postponed the resolution to establish a National Camp. This morning's session was occupied in an interesting and excited discussion on the following resolution:

Resolved, That the State Committee of Pennsylvania declares its abhorrence of Roman Catholicism, and enjoins on all in its jurisdiction by every legal means to oppose the spread of the principles of said sect, and to that end never to vote for a Roman Catholic for any office of honor, trust or profit whatever.

A motion to postpone this resolution was lost by a vote of 46 to 109. A point was finally raised that the resolution was not in order, which was sustained by the chair. An appeal was then taken and the chair sustained.

WISCONSIN.

Suit for False Imprisonment.

MILWAUKEE, August 10.—J. J. Brookman, of New York, has sued the proprietors of the Newhall House for false imprisonment, claiming $20,000 damages. He was arrested on presenting a supposed fraudulent check for his board, which was since proved to be genuine.

MURDER.

A man named John Murray, killed a neighbor, named John O'Neill, at Wheatson, near Chippewa, yesterday, by stabbing him fourteen times, and then set a savage dog on him, biting and tearing his flesh frightfully. O'Neill expired soon after. The murderer escaped.

DROWNED.

Arthur Duncan, of Stillwater, drowned himself at Taylor's Falls, Minnesota, Saturday last. The cause was liquor.

COLUMBUS.

The Poisoning Case.

COLUMBUS, O., August 10.—The Coroner's investigation in the Buffenbarger poisoning case closed at London to-day. The jury returned a verdict that poison was administered to Peter Buffenbarger by a person or persons to them unknown.

Professor Wormly testified to the chemical examination of the stomach and liver, in both of which were unmistakable traces of arsenic; that it was possible to introduce arsenic into the liver after death; did not discover sufficient to procure death under ordinary circumstances, but the finding of a small quantity was not proof that it was not a large quantity at the time of death. Other witnesses testified that the organs examined by Wormly were taken from the body of Buffenbarger.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

The New Loan.

WEATHER REPORT.

Letter to the National Banks.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1871.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed the following to the national banks:

Treasury Department, August 11, 1871.—SIR: I take the liberty to inform you that arrangements have been made for the disposal of the remainder of the bonds offered by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 28th of February last, being about $130,000,000. The arrangement is subject to the condition that the national banks of the United States shall have an opportunity within twenty days from this date to subscribe for any sum or sums not exceeding fifty million dollars in all. The banks making or obtaining subscriptions payable in coin will be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of public money upon the usual condition, placing in the hands of the Treasurer United States bonds of the United States for security, such deposits to be made at the commencement of each month. Notice will be given of the redemption of an amount of bonds equal to the amount of subscription and coin for the preceding months, interest to cease in ninety days from the date of such notice. As the bonds specified shall mature, the deposits will be withdrawn for the several banks proportionally. A commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed upon all subscriptions made or obtained by the National banks.

[Signed] BOUTWELL, Secretary.

To Cashiers of National banks.

The following letter was to-day sent to the agents heretofore designated:

Negotiations having been perfected for the sale of $130,000,000 of the two hundred millions of five per cent bonds offered to the public by a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury on the 28th of February last, the authority of the agents heretofore designated is limited to the sale of equal amounts of four and a half and five per cent. bonds, or equal amounts of four and five per cent. bonds.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen at the Rocky Mountain stations since Wednesday afternoon, and the high pressure which was then over Ohio and Indiana is now central in Maryland. The barometer has fallen somewhat to-day on the Gulf and the south Atlantic States. It continues rising in the Middle and New England States. The low pressure then advancing over Minnesota is now confined to a small isolated area in Wisconsin and Northern Michigan. The pressure is falling in Minnesota. Southeasterly winds with cloudy weather are reported this afternoon from Louisiana to North Carolina, and rain has fallen to-day from Tennessee eastward. Brisk southerly winds with fair weather are very generally reported from Indiana to Missouri and northward. Northwesterly winds with clear and hazy weather has prevailed in New England.

Probabilities—The area of cloud and rain in the Carolinas will probably begin to-night to extend northward, with easterly winds on the middle and Atlantic coast, and threatening weather on Friday. Pleasant weather will probably continue in New England and the low pressure in Wisconsin will move to Lake Huron, and threatening weather and local storms from Ohio to Illinois and northward. The barometer will probably continue low on the Southern and Gulf States, with numerous local rains in the afternoon from Louisiana eastward to the Atlantic.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

A report has been published charging John W. Douglass, late collector of the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania, and now Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with being a defaulter to the amount of three thousand dollars, that sum being charged on the books of the Treasury Department as balance due from him. On inquiry to-day it is ascertained that when he was collector of the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania, his deputy stole from the office seventeen thousand dollars. Douglass recovered nine thousand dollars from his deputy's sureties and paid this into the Treasury, together with other thousands which he raised by the sale and mortgage of his own property. A credit has been given him for one thousand and one hundred dollars additional, thus reducing the balance due to the government to $1,650. A claim for relief is now pending before Congress.

IMPOSTERS.

Information has been received at the Navy Department that within several months at least six persons have been practicing impositions in various parts of the country under the false assumption of being officers of the navy.

DENIAL.

Parties interested deny that Mrs. Perkins has sold her claim against the Russian government.

MAINE.

Terrible Railroad Disaster.

BANGOR, August 10.—As the Maine Central Railway train was entering this city last night, the bridge across the Hampden road gave way, causing a general smash up and killing one person outright and injuring thirty others more or less seriously. The engine and a portion of the mail and express car had got across the bridge when the structure went down. The balance of the train, consisting of a smoking car, three passenger cars and one Pullman car, was turned into the streets of the city. The smoking car was plunged a distance of twenty feet into the streets, followed by two of the passenger cars, and all three were completely torn to pieces. The third passenger car was plunged down an abyss, striking upon the forward end and crushing it in, while the rear was suspended at an angle of 45 deg. by the broken timbers and abutments. The Pullman car remained upon the track, being but slightly damaged by contact with the preceding car. Though none of its passengers were in any way injured, Wm. Percival, brakeman, was killed while standing at his post on the front platform. This passenger car train being behind time, was running at a great rate of speed to make up lost time. Loss of life would have been fearful but for the small number of passengers. Many passengers were dug out uninjured from the mass of debris to which the train had been reduced. The cause of the accident is due to the decayed condition of the bridge, to replace the old timber on which work had been commenced to-day. The whole community is discussing the accident and its causes, and will demand a most searching investigation of the circumstances. Up to midnight the injured were doing well. Thomas Gallagher, boiler maker, of East Boston, died from his injuries. When the accident became known, the citizens hurried to the scene of the disaster and rendered to the injured every possible assistance.

The sufferers from the Maine Central Railroad disaster are all reported doing well and in a fair way of recovery. A coroner's inquest is being held upon the body of Thomas Gallagher, and will afterwards adjourn to the place of the disaster. The whole number of the injured reaches fifty.

MAUCH CHUNK.

Fire in a Coal Mine.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., August 10.—A fire broke out at Head Slope No. 3, inside of No. 6 mine of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, this morning. There were only a few men inside. All got out safe. The danger is that the fire will run along the vein which extends to Tomaqua.

NEW YORK.

Child Whipped to Death—Steamer Arrived—New Counterfeits—Dead Body Found—The Westfield Boiler—Opposition Ferry—Boiler Explosion—Salvage Claim—An Absconder Arrested—Cemetery Sold—Inquest Continued—The City Credit—Yellow Fever in South America—Death of an Ex-Editor.

NEW YORK, August 10, 1871.

THE OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

A Washington dispatch says: Hon. J. M. Ashley yesterday presented his argument to the Interior Department in behalf of the claims of the Indians to the rights they have in the property and school privileges of the Ottawa University. The particular question now to be decided is, whether the present Board of Trustees shall be given patents for about 7,000 acres of trust lands which were bought for the University. This question opens up the whole case, and it will require considerable time to examine all the evidence and make up a decision.

THE WESTFIELD BOILER.

Messrs. Fletcher, Vanderbilt and Copeland, the Commissioners appointed by the United States Inspector to make a thorough investigation into the condition of the boiler of the Westfield, to day presented their report. They stated that they found by repeated tests that the steam gauge and safety valves were in good working order, and at no time indicating less than the true state of the steam, while the lock-up safety valve was found rusty or incorrectly set, so that it required several pounds more steam than was indicated to raise it. The iron of the boiler was carefully tested, and having a strength of 45,079, pounds to the square inch when tried with the grain, and 40,934 when tested across the grain. Both Fletcher and Vanderbilt subsequently testified that they found an old defect in the boiler, probably started by the workmen when it was made, and which could not have been discovered when inspected.

INQUEST CONTINUED.

The Coroner's inquest on the victims of the Westfield explosion was continued to-day.

Jacob H. Vanderbilt, President of the company was examined. His testimony was unimportant.

Jas. Braisted, superintendent of the company, admitted in his evidence that he thought there was no one on board who understood the testing of the correctness of the gauge.

THE CITY CREDIT.

The *Evening Express*, in an article on the city credit says the credit of New York city is good, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of a radical clique to break it down. The Rothschilds recently took three million dollars in city bonds and offered them for sale in Frankfort. They received bids for ten millions at an advance of six per cent upon the price they paid.

THE ITALIAN CELEBRATION.

The Italian celebration on the 25th inst. promises to be a very fine affair. Delegations will be present from Baltimore and Philadelphia to take part in the demonstration. A general invitation will be issued to all Associations of whatever nationality favorable to the cause of Italian unity. The colored population has been invited to join.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.

Some of the papers say that a large amount of five dollar counterfeit notes on the Ninth National Bank of this city, and twenties and fives on the Alton City Bank are in circulation here. Col. N C. Whitley, chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, denounces the whole story a fabrication.

THE FENIANS.

At a meeting of the Irish Confederation this afternoon, Thomas Clarke Luby, a recently arrived Fenian exile, announced that by next Saturday a fusion would be effected between the Fenian Brotherhood and the Irish Confederation, and henceforward they would act in concert.

THE ITALIAN PROCESSION.

The *Freemen's Journal*, a leading Catholic organ, of to-day, in an editorial on the proposed Italian procession on the 25th, says: There is not the least danger of assault, and advises every respectable Catholic to avoid looking at it, but to let it be in its nastiness unnoticed.

SALVAGE CLAIMED.

The case of Charles Hilner, mate of the brig Europe, for salvage for bringing into port the Boston brig J. L. Brown, whose Captain was lately murdered by negro mutineers, was tried to-day by Judge Blatchford, who reserved his decision.

LARGE STOCK FARM.

P. T. Barnum and General Schofield and brother have purchased 30,000 acres of land in Colorado. They will stock it with 1,000 fine blooded cattle, and if these prove profitable, will follow with large investments.

CHILD WHIPPED TO DEATH.

Jacob Eisenhardt, a German butcher on Christie street, attempted to punish his little son for a trifling misdemeanor yesterday, and injured him so badly that he died in a few hours.

ABSCONDER ARRESTED.

Solomon Field, Treasurer of a building association in Baltimore, who left that city with $30,000 belonging to the association, was arrested at Wilkinsburg to-day.

YELLOW FEVER

An appeal has been received from Buenos Ayres setting forth the terrible ravages of the yellow fever in that country, and asking for donations to aid the sufferers.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

The boiler in the Brooklyn navy yard exploded yesterday. No one was hurt. The officials are very reticent about the affair.

OPPOSITION FERRY.

A movement was lately inaugnrated by the Staten Island and Elizabeth Ferry Company to establish an oppositin line to the Island.

CEMETERY SOLD.

Evergreen Cemetery, on Long Island, was sold to-day at public auction, and purchased by Sylvester M. Beard for $130,000.

DEAD BODY FOUND.

This afternoon the body of an unknown man, supposed to be one of the victims of the Westfield, floated in the dock at the foot of King street, Brooklyn.

DEATH OF AN EX-EDITOR.

Captain William F. Lyons, a well known Irish patriot, died yesterday. He had been for same years past an editorial writer on the *Herald*.

MORE VICTIMS.

John S. Roberts and Henry Storms, both scalded by the explosion of the Westfield, died at Bellevue Hospital to-day.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Coroner Whitchell, of Brooklyn, began an investigation to-day, making three now in progress.

FIRE.

There was a fire at J. H. Swift's packing box manufactory to-day. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Assyria, from Glasgow, has arrived.

THE DELIGHTS OF NEW YORK.

Through it and Around it—What was Found on Brooklyn Heights—A Glorious Turkish Bath—Dr. Shepard's "Hammam."

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NEW YORK, August 6, 1871.

Can it be that here, in this beautiful City of Churches, on a charming Summer afternoon, one is sinning by devoting an hour outside the walls of an edifice dedicated to fashionable religion? There is something fascinatingly unique about dear old Brooklyn. The morning of a sweet Sabbath like this is lent additional charms by the playful breezes from New York Bay; midst these are wafted to us here on these delightful Heights the strains of the music of a score of bands on excursion boats as they steam, gaily decorated with streaming banners from their moorings; then, two hours of church bell ringing. As the meridian is passed, a delicious quietude steals like a perfume over all, and this dreaming hour is only broken by the voices of dutiful children and devotional women who while away the afternoon in psalm-singing accompanied by the pianoforte. Under the inspiration of these allurements I was awakened from a lethargic stupor, and as I have no excursion boats to sail, no church-bells to ring, no voice to sing, I take up my accustomed weapon—the ruling passion strong in death!—my pen

"In the hands of men entirely *great*
The pen is mightier than the sword."

But alackaday! One must be *great* first. Why did Bulwer spoil the symmetry of that illusion by such an aggravating prefix? Had he reversed the arrangement of the lines, he could then have had the pleasure of holding the promise to our ambition's ear—but he would have had the pain of breaking it to our hope.

NEW YORK,

just over the East River yonder, her Trinity Church spire piercing the sky within my clear vision, is sweltering to-day in her oppressive atmosphere, while I luxuriate in the most bewitching of ocean breezes, here at the elegant Hammam of Dr. Shepard, on Columbia Heights. From the windows and verandahs of his famous establishment, the view of New York Bay, of the great Gotham—the vast, the negative, the miserable—the loathsome, the immense, the magnificent, (as Walter Thornburg calls London,) of Jersey city, Hoboken, and the forest of shipping in all these abounding waters, is undistructed. New York, generically speaking—the New York which has its brawny roots in lower Manhattan Island and spreads out its lovely limbs unto Brooklyn Heights, and up the Hudson and Harlem and abroad on to Long Island and into the contiguous pretty valley of New Jersey—is now the eighth wonder of the world. We should appreciate New York more than we do—we of the provincial regions and the rural Yankee land. But it is no wonder our ardor is cooled. We look upon her in all her queenly beauty, and as we gaze in admiration, see her wanton self-abasement. Her rulers are but the slaves of a vast body of corrupt, brutal, beastly, besotted men and women. Hot, bloodshed, corruption everywhere. Her moral and physical atmosphere is like the fumes of a charnel house. Come from the clean, quiet retreat of domestic purity and honest industry of a rural region into this maelstrom of humanity, and the impression which overmatches all the glitter and fascination of this metropolis is, that while the political cesspool and Democratic streets are left in their present condition, a terrible unephitic necessarily absorbs the atmosphere of heaven. Yet New York and her surrounding grandeur is bewilderingly charming. People may rush to some gay place of fashion and folly like Long Branch or Saratoga if they wish, or tussle with the sharp stones and steep acclivities of the Rev. Mr. Murray's Adirondacks, which he himself has deserted; but there is no more delightful summer jaunt—or autumn or winter or spring for that matter—than here to New York. Both in and out of the city there in everything to see, everything to enjoy. Pure water, sweet mountain air, delightful, cooling breezes, excitement, quietude, grandeest of streets, most magnificent of stores, art, architecture, cultivated society, music of the dexterous attendant; these consist of rubbing and kneading the body and limbs till they are all aglow. The free use of fragrant soap and the flesh brush and abundant water complete the cleansing processes of the bath. You are then sponged, showered, sprayed, and, if you desire it, plunged; after which the dry towel is brought into active requisition. Then, like a warrior returning from his conquests, you are crowned with an envelopping sheet, and proudly march to

THE COOLING ROOM

where you recline upon an easy chair and luxuriate in the most delightfully agreeable sensations of body and peace of mind. The bath is finished; and your rest is like no other. It is the perfection of repose. "The body has come forth, shining like alabaster, fragrant as the cistus, sleek as satin, soft as velvet." If it is July, you defy the sun; if January, the lungs and the glad three million pores absorb the bracing dry air and the oxygen of it is additional life and warmth in every vein. Thus the bath is both greatcoat and sunshade, purifying and strengthening the marvelous physique, the skin, and enabling it to perform the functions which economize the body's heat in winter, and reject the excessive caloric in the stifling July air.

You are rejoiced that you have discovered the road to purity of body and consequent certainty of health. It is a marvel to me that any lady or gentleman can live for months and years in a city where such a luxury and necessity exists and yet from negligence fail to patronize it. Perhaps the fact that all of our millions do not rush to the bath as the splendid races of ancient Rome and Greece did, is attributable to the ir utter ignorance of its luxury and necessity. All ailments arising from a torpid skin (and every malady is due in part to it), yield to this glorious bath Dr. Shepard's Turkish bath is not merely the sick man's bath. You and I and all of us who are well want it for luxury and for comfort. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. I cannot conceive of a person becoming ill who worships at Dr. Shepard's glowing shrine and obeys even meagerly the laws of health.

Don't you think Pittsburgh *en masse* would enjoy and profit by such a bath?

J. Q. T.

CONNECTICUT.

Meeting of Real Estate Agents.

HARTFORD, August 9.—The National Board of Real Estate Agents met in this city to-day to hold their annual convention. Thirteen States and territories were represented, delegates coming even from Texas, Nebraska, and Dakotah. At the sessions to-day, the President of the Board, Mr. W. J. Barney, of Chicago, made an address, and the Secretary, Mr. J. M. Wing, of Chicago, read a poem. Judge J. F. Kinney, of Nebraska, briefly addressed the convention and presented a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the publication of an address calling forth the resources and comprising the statistics of the Southern and Western States, and the advantages there for the investment of capital.

LONG BRANCH

Scott's Centennial.

LONG BRANCH, August 10.—The President has sent the following to the Earl of Dalkeith, presiding officer at the Scott Centennial Celebration at Edinburgh:

RIGHT HON. EARL OF DALKEITH, EDINBURGH: Owing to my absence from home I did not receive your congratulations and expressions of friendship for the American people in time to send a reply to be read at the Centennial Celebration of that eminent scholar and historian, whose birth you commemorate. American people who have been instructed and edified by Sir Walter Scott's works, history, poetry and fiction, will highly appreciate your cordial expressions of friendship, and reciprocate them all sincerely.

KANSAS.

Narrow Gauge Railroad

LEAVENWORTH, August 10.—The Kansas Central Railway Company has made arrangements to negotiate its bonds to the amount of four millions dollars, which insures the consolidation of a narrow gauge road from this city to Denver.

STATE FAIR.

Extensive preparations are making for a State fair at Topeka. It is to be one of the finest agricultural exhibition ever held in the West.

THE CROPS.

The yield of fruit in all parts of Kansas is abundant, and the corn crop promises to be unusually large.

LOUISVILLE.

Released on Bail.

LOUISVILLE, August 10.—S. D. Howerton, one of the prisoners in the Estell county Ku-Klux case, was released to-day on $5,000 bail, to appear at the next term of the United States District Court.

FIRE.

H. H. Murray's saw and planing mill, half a mile from Frankfort, was burned last evening. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and some report that it was a ruse of the negroes to draw the citizens from the city and open the way for a general conflagration. There is considerable excitement in the city in consequence.

It really seems as though China were hopelessly given over to heathenism. Notwithstanding the number of devoted missionaries who year after year are sent among them, they still keep drinking tea as though they had never heard of Pier, Dannels & Co's., Cream Ale.

HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SALE.—A splendid mare, fast safe and sound in saddle or harness by Dr. Keyser, 107 Liberty street.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A GIRL to do general housework. Apply at 155 South Avenue, Allegheny. References required. au9

WANTED—A SITUATION as a Gardener and Driver and will make himself useful as a married man. Good reference will be given. Apply to 327 Fifth avenue. au9:x6

WANTED—To Rent three Rooms with a small dwelling in a good neighborhood. Address P. O. Box 829, Pittsburgh. au8:x77

WANTED.—To let, with Boarding, a large well furnished FRON

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.
STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN, D. N. WHITE, H. K. SAMPLE, J. W. BALLANTINE, ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH, SAMUEL McCLURE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

BONDS at Frankfort, 97c.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

THE *World* says "the Radicals pitchforked Grant into the Presidency." By the same token they pitchforked Seymour out of it.

THE French Assembly has passed the bill to indemnify its citizens for losses incurred during the late war. In this action it teaches us a lesson, which it would be well for us to heed

WE beg to reassure our Republican friends throughout the State that the political outlook in this section was never brighter for our party. Harmony prevails in the ranks, and in the present view of the situation, nothing can create dissension or alter the political appearance of things.

THE heartiest satisfaction prevails all around over the adoption of the safety oath plan of conducting the city nominations. One other provision should be made, and that to guard against any Democratic voting, for the opposition will vote at Republican primaries if they get an opportunity.

THE contest for the Republican nominations in this city is growing quite warm and animated. For the several offices much good material is offered, and look ing over the field as it is now, we cannot but say that our party will have creditable leaders in the municipal election, no matter who may be selected from among those offering themselves as candidates.

THE Territory of Montana, hitherto Democratic by about 2,000 majority, has just elected W. H. Claggett, Republican, Delegate to Congress by 1,000 majority The special dispatch to the *Tribune* says "We have routed the left wing of Price's (rebel) army," many of whom after the war emigrated to Montana, thus accounting for the Democratic majority in the past.

HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has accepted the position of American arbitrator at Geneva, under the Washington Treaty His appointment is alike creditable to the President and to the nation. He is probably better acquainted with the matter than any other American, his position as minister to England during the war, having brought all the subjects in dispute to his immediate attention.

IN his present peculiar dilemma Jeff Davis has had no more earnest apologist than the *Post*. It yesterday called on all Radical papers to do the old sinner justice. The deep interest our neighbor takes in the personal reputation of the petticoat hero is certainly very kind, but most people think that Jeff sacrificed any claim he held to a good name during the little "onpleasantness." His intrigues with loose women would not hurt his present fame very much.

THE German government has made a novel decision in regard to some of the spoils captured by it in the recent war It asserts that the rolling stock of railways cannot fairly be regarded as a prize of war, and it announces its determination to restore those cars which it captured from the French, just as soon as its present extraordinary amount of transportation has been reduced. This will be of no insignificant importance to the owners of the French railways, inasmuch as, according to an official statement recently made to the French National Assembly, the number of captured cars reaches ten thousand. This decision of the German government has not yet been seconded by any other State, but it is one which might prove of great significance in the future.

THE visit of the royal brothers, Princes Albert (Wales) and Arthur, to Ireland has been a very humiliating one, to their pride, and also dangerous to the royal life and is not likely to be repeated. Hissed and greeted at as they entered the city of Dublin, the elder brother was induced to respond in a speech, wherein he understood to prove to the Irish people, that his younger brother, Prince Arthur, who was then asking his annual dowry from Parliament, was not a useless personage to the crown of Britain. This speech of his Royal Highness was greeted with a storm of hisses. Subsequently the house where the young gentlemen were domiciled was mobbed, and during the melee several shots were fired directly at their supposed quarters. The telegraph from Dublin informs us as follows:

The royal visitors left the city to-day. Crowds lined the streets through which they passed, but not a cheer was raised The people preserved *a dead silence broken only by a few hisses.*

Surely royalty is becoming an unpopular affair among the working people of Britain. Such scenes would not have been tolerated a quarter century ago. But they are growing quite common nowadays.

THE NATIONAL LABOR UNION resolved that it cheerfully recognized "the right of women everywhere to learn to engage in any profession, trade, or occupation which they may desire, and that for any certain amount of work they should receive the same pay as men." This action we believe to be a just and proper one. It would be very wrong to allow the excesses and absurdities of a few unbalanced females to restrain us from giving to women what really and unquestionably are their rights, and it would be still worse to grant to women the license for which the aforesaid unballasted persons shriek. It is but illogical and unrighteous prejudice which would prevent or obstruct a woman in any career by which she could honestly earn her daily bread. If she thinks that she could achieve success as a breaker of stone by the roadside, as a puddler in the mill, or as a blacksmith in the shop, we may believe that she is physically unfitted for such work; but she should not, because of that, be debarred the privilege of an opportunity to prove us to be in error. And if she should succeed, and in her eight or ten or twelve hours of labor, should accomplish as much, in as thorough and satisfactory a manner, as did her husband or brother, she should most certainly be paid the same wages, or more if her work were better. This, it seems to us, is what women have a right to demand, and this every honorable and right-minded man must concede to her. If it cost any less to feed, clothe and lodge a woman than a man, it might be well to pay her less; but since it does not, it would be difficult to prove that she should not be placed upon the same level in this respect.

HORACE GREELEY has written a letter wherein he gives it as his opinion that much adultery is sufficient justification for a divorce, whereas a little derelection of this kind is not sufficient, but should be overlooked. This, of course, is applicable to the male sex only, as even the *Tribune* philosopher would not attempt to argue that a wife might commit adultery "only once." and be forgiven by her husband. Then it follows that a husband can break God's law semi-occasionally and foul his bed, provided he is under the influence of liquor, but the wife shall not. And why should this be so? Is it any greater crime in the sight of God or man for a husband to commit adultery, than for a wife? Does the sin of the one entail harsher punishment on earth or in heaven, than the sin of the other? Come Doctor Greeley, this won't do. We, for once, disagree with you, and insist on the wife's right to commit adultery "only once," provided it be accorded to the husband. And as for the claim, that adultery is not sufficient ground for divorce, even if committed "only once," and whilst under the influence of liquor, we also scout that, and we think the majority of good people will agree with us.

'Rumors of honors proposed to be conferred upon George William Curtis, in addition to those which he now holds as Chairman of the Commission on Civil Service Reform, are again rife. Secretary Fish's resignation having become a matter of general belief, a successor in the State Department is looked for, and common consent gives the place to Mr. Curtis. It is contrary to the scholarly instincts of Mr. Curtis' character to seek prominent political office, although he carries more of sterling ability within the walls of his brain than any dozen men taken at random from the ultra faction of the Radical party to which he belongs."

THE above is from the Boston *Post*, a leading Democratic organ, published in a city where Mr. Curtis is well known and appreciated. There is probably no intelligent man who will dispute the statement that this gentleman is one of the leading thinkers and writers of the country, or of the age, and whose thorough scholarly attainments are equaled by his pure life and spotless character. Yet of this eminently worthy and brilliant man, who reflects honor alike on our nation and our race, the puny, conceited dunce who writes for the Pittsburgh *Post* can find nothing better to say than this:

"Geo. William Curtis, the heavy editor of that vile sheet known as *Harper's Weekly*, is spoken of as the probable successor of Mr. Fish in the State Department. He is about as fit for the place as Dr. Jackson is for the Mayoralty. Is it possible Grant's relations are all served? Why not take his son Freddy?"

Partisan bigotry could no farther go.

In our issue of August 1st we announced for the benefit of our neighbor the *Post*, that in good time the balance of the new five per cent. Government funding loan would be taken by European capitalists, as negotiations were then in progress which pointed to that result. In the mean time subscriptions to the same were daily being received at Washington. With our neighbor "the wish was father to the thought," when it announced that the loan was a failure, and it added the malicious inquiry "whether the loan had not been withdrawn from the market." We replied to this by pointing to a bank ers advertisement in the *Post*, still offering the loan for sale. Its animus or rather its animosity was still furthur shown in its attempt to prove the loan a failure, by the statement that it was moving along like a crab or terrapin or something else equally slow. Better slow and *sure*, neighbor, "they stumble who run fast," we are told, and if you had waited a fortnight you would have saved your credit both as a candid partisan and a prophet. The announcement is now made that Jay Cooke, McCullough & Co. have taken the balance of the loan offered in Europe, on account of London and Continental bankers, and as a consequence, government bonds have advanced smartly. This is another saving to the nation of interest, at which announcement Democracy may well call out again "scissors," and make another grimace. Try another dodge, neighbors, one by one the props of your party are being knocked from under it by the sledge hammer blows of the party of economy, progress and reform.

IS IT PROPER?

While the Democratic papers are engaged in discussing the features of the Congressional Ku-Klux law they entirely overlook the causes which lead to its passage. In decrying its wh some provisions, which were made for the protection of the weak and defenceless, and cannot possibly harm, in the slightest manner, any peaceable law abiding citizen, they utterly ignore the ravages and inhumanities perpetrated by the southern Democracy, whom this law was intended to reach and restrain. No one in the South complains of the Ku-Klux law. It interferes so far with nobody. It *will* interfere with nobody, if the condition of the reconstructed States is what the Democratic papers attempt to make us believe. So long as law and order are maintained, so long will this law remain a dead letter on the statute book. So long as the ordinary civil processes are permitted to move along in the usual manner, there will be no cause for enforcing its provisions. The people in the South have full control over the matter, and in the future, if they find the punishment which their own misdeeds have brought upon them shall be harsh and severe, they will know where to place the blame. So far the government has taken no action to restrain the acknowledged lawlessness of some sections in the South, hoping and believing that the courts will be strong enough to preserve the peace. President Grant is loth to assume the powers vested in him by Congress, and no trivial or single breach of the peace will cause him to do so. He will permit the very latest moment of endurance to expire before the strong arm of the nation is brought upon the midnight assassins. He will err, if at all on the side of leniency and mercy. But there is a limit to all patience, there is a point when the government must assume the power, and protect the citizen and his property. God grant that this point may never be reached; that lawless villains may cease their terrible work; cease to make life in the South unendurable; cease to murder weak unoffending citizens, simply because they are black. Should this prayer be answered there will be no use made of the Ku-Klux law, and the extravagant forebodings of Democracy will lack their fulfillment. But after the report of the Congressional committee shall have been made, and ample warning shall have been given to the lawless and barbarous bands of Southern desperadoes, after it shall have been fully demonstrated that the courts through imbecility or connivance with criminals, are failing to do their duty, we hope President Grant will not hesitate to enforce every provision of the Ku-Klux law, until every red-handed rebel and traitorous villain shall be brought to punishment. Who will find fault with him, or the law? Is there one good citizen in all the land who denies to his humblest fellow, security for life, liberty and property? When these, or any of them are jeopardized and the citizen, through State enactments is powerless, and left at the mercy of bands of midnight assassins, will any one be so cruel, or so unjust as to deny the protecting arms of the general government, to which all of us contribute, and owe our primary allegiance? It surely is the duty of the government to secure to the citizen, all of his rights under the constitution. If this shall be done through the ordinary course of State judicial procedure, well and good. But when this is wanting or powerless, some higher power should be provided to interfere and protect us, and no good citizen will gainsay it. It is all folly for Democracy to babble about "State rights," and "centralized government," and other such twaddle. We, as law-abiding citizens are entitled to protection for our property and our lives. If the state is unable, and has demonstrated its inability to protect us, we claim the strong arm of the nation, and we are entitled to it—thank God for it, too. Without it the poor black people at the South had much better be returned to their former condition of slavery, for under that system, they could at least look to their owner for protection for their lives, on account of the financial loss their death would cause him, if for no other reason. Let the Democracy, instead of decrying and berating the administration, and the laws to restrain evil disposed persons, turn their attention to their southern friends, and counsel and urge them to pursue godly lives, and do unto their black neighbors, as they would be done by. Then the law would cease to be a terror to them, and we would hear no more of government interference, and find no more a necessity for it.

POLITICAL.

YOUR fine fruity, old Port does'nt come from Portugal now, that county not raising enough for domestic consumption.

THE Columbus (Ohio) State *Journal* asserts that Connell has, in his out spoken opposition to the present Democratic platform in that State, a larger following than the new departure people can muster.

GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON, whose name has been prominently mentioned for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Georgia, declines to have his name used, and the Atlanta *True Georgian* has withdrawn it from its columns. It still carries the name of John T. Hoffman for President. General Gordon was the Democratic candidate in 1868, when Governor Bullock was elected.

THE Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph and Messenger* adds its hearty dissent to Hon. Ben. N. Hill's views upon the defunct institution of slavery. It says; "It is full early for any Southerner to stultify the past and foul his own nest, by stigmatizing a system sanctioned by the Great Jehovah himself, and under which our fathers prospered so much and were universally recognized as the noblest type of the human race."

THE Lafayette (Ind) *Journal* anticipates a very hot political contest in that State in the next campaign, and it will be one of the principal battle-fields of the Presidential struggle, but it also believes that the imbecility and knavery of the last Democratic Legislature—"than which there never was a more malignant and puerile body"—have so opened the eyes of the people that it will be hardly possible for the Democrats to win.

THE Democrats of North Carolina concede the defeat of the Constitutional Convention by at least 5,000 majority. That they are very unhappy in it may be judged from the words of the Wilmington *Journal*, which says: "We make the acknowledgment with regret, and with dark forebodings for the welfare of the State. We submit to the decree of the majority as becomes law-abiding citizens, and shall labor faithfully and zealously to save the State from ruin."

The Cholera in Russia.

From the London Lancet.

The rumored extension of cholera from Russia into the Baltic Provinces of Russia has very naturally caused alarm lest the malady should again spread from West Europe to this country. The news requires confirmation; and much of the alarm depends upon a mistaken notion of the rapidity of diffusion and direction of progress of the epidemic. One account describes the disease as having made its way in the familiar cholera route, from Persia through Russia to the shores of the Baltic, and the Registrar-General, in his last weekly report, writes that, "Asiatic cholera (as it was a painful duty to announce early last June,) is entering Western Europe through Russia, where Dr. Zuelzer says, it is fast advancing on the German frontiers. In the second week of this month it broke out in Wilkowyski (a town in Poland, on the road to Koenigsberg, west of the Niemen,) where thirty four deaths occurred within a few days. The epidemic has prevailed in Wilna for four weeks, and from ten to fifteen deaths are reported daily. At its present rate of progress it may reach Germany in two or three weeks. The progress of the present epidemic of cholera in Russia and its relation to epidemic cholera in Persia have formed a study of altogether exceptional interest in epidemiology. The existing epidemic in Russia (apparently a recrudescence of the epidemic of 1866) began in December, 1869, in the course of that month the disease appeared at Oral, in the Govermest of Smolensk, and in the city of Moscow. During the earlier months of 1870 the malady prevailed slightly in the localities named; but in July and August it spread widely in the western districts of Russia in Europe, and throughout the Autumn it was more or less prevalent in many of the Russian ports of the Black Sea. On the 29th of August, 1870, the epidemic broke out in St. Petersburg; and from that date to the 8th inst., there had been not less than 5,330 cases of the disease in that city, of which 2,178 had died. On the 8th of July there were 335 cases reported to be under treatment. From St. Petersburg the disease has been scattered in various directions in West Russia; and it was present in Wilna in April. The epidemic is now prevalent more or less at various parts in West, Central and East Russia in Europe. The protracted duration of this epidemic in Russia, and its limitation to the present time (so far as Europe is concerned) to the provinces of that Empire, is a phenomenon of very remarkable interest in the history of the epidemic diffusions of cholera. From the close of 1869, the presence of the epidemic in Russia, we have reason to know, has been a source of constant anxiety to the officials of the Privy Council Office, whose duty it is to watch over the health and welfare of the kingdom; and we ourselves have spared no pains to bring the different facts which would throw light upon the probable future of the epidemic to the knowledge of the profession. As yet we have no certain information that the malady has become actively migratory, and that it has extended across the Russian frontier into West and Central Europe. But that this danger is imminent, and has been imminent at any period since the Winter of 1869, is certain; and it is well that the daily Press should have raised this question of the state of our defense against the epidemic. Upon this question we do not propose now to dwell further than to remark that it is one upon which no doubt can rest as to the duties of the local authorities who are responsible for the administration of the sanitary laws.

German Opinion of the Mitrailleuse.

The Berlin *Militaerische Wochenblatt* sums up an exhaustive article on the French mitrailleuses in the following terms:—

"While their general effect is much inferior to that of artillery, the mitrailleuse require an equally complex and costly organization, and they are no less exposed to the enemy's fire. At a greater distance they are of little or no value, on account of their feeble range, the limited space they command, and the impossibility of accurately directing their fire. At a short distance they suffer as much from infantry fire as artillery. They cannot cover troops, partly because they are placed behind them, and partly because their projectiles neither burst nor rebound. in an offensive movement they are of no practical utility, and it is only in exceptional cases that they can be employed for the defence; for example, when there is not sufficient space to deploy the requisite force of fusiliers, as sometimes happens in defending a narrow road and on other similar occasions. We are convinced by these facts that in future wars the mitrailleuse will play a much less important part than many people seem to believe."

A MOVEMENT among the South American republics has been begun by Chili for the interchange of their literary publications. The *Athenæum* states that "there is growing among the Spanish States in South America a literary school of Spanish, like that of English in New England; but it wants the unity of the latter."

THE BRUTAL MURDER OF MISS PARDONNER.

Assault with Brass Knuckles and Violation—Arrest and Confession of the Two Murderers.

(From the Lafayette (Indiana) Journal, August 7.)

The brutal murder of Miss Pardonner, at Attica, has been the absorbing topic of conversation for the last two days in this city, since the perpetrators of the act have been ascertained and their arrest secured. The principal actor in the bloody affair is a young man named Greer Hart, well known in this city as "Bully Hart," said to be a son of Isaac W. Hart, of Attica, a young man named Manfred Browning, and the proprietor of a lung-testing machine, whose name our informant was unable to learn. It appears that on Thursday night late, the night after the murder. Hart went to bed very much under the influence of liquor, and in his drunken stupor "talked in his sleep" in the presence of his wife and mother-in-law, in such a manner as led them to believe that he was one of the guilty parties. The next morning his wife accused him of the crime, and he confessed it, but charged her not to say anything about it, threatening her life if she did. The dread secret was, however, too much for her to keep, and in the afternoon she divulged it, and Hart was arrested, upon which he confessed everything. He says that on the night of the murder he was watching the girl while she was engaged in milking the cow. He threw a clod of dirt into her pail, upon seeing which she emptied it and went into the house and washed it out. During her absence he drove the cow through the alley and to the rear of Roger's soap factory, the girl following. Arriving there, Hart approached and struck her with a pair of brass knucks, which felled her to the earth. Browning and the other man then came up, one of them stuffed a handkerchief into her mouth and choked her. The two then proceeded to violate her person. At the conclusion of their hellish work they discovered that their victim was dead. They took up the body and hid it in a chicken coop near by, where it remained until two o'clock in the morning, when they removed it and deposited it in the canal, where it was found. Hart was locked up Friday night, and the others Saturday morning.

After the facts became known, the town of Attica was fearfully excited, and there was strong talk of taking the criminals out of the calaboose and hanging them. When our informant left, the calaboose was surrounded by three or four hundred persons, who seemed intent on swift and sure punishment, but it is to be hoped that better counsel prevailed, and that the law will be allowed to take its course. Young Harris is represented as a hard boy, and has been so for several years past. At least he has that reputation here, where he is well known among a certain class. It is also said that he is married to a woman whose reputation was at the time none of the best. The other two parties are not so well known.

The Pope on Infallibility.

The Pope received the *Accademia di Religione Cattolica*, the President of which is Cardinal Asquini, on the 23d ult. Father Cirino, the Secretary of the Academy, read an address, to which, says the Florence *Nazione*, the Pope made the following important reply:

Among the subjects which will employ your labors, there is one with which you should especially occupy yourselves. The attempts that are made to misrepresent the idea of the Pontficial infallibility must be opposed. It is insinuated that among the rights which spring from that infallibility is that of despoiling sovereigns and of arousing the people from the oath of fidelity. It is true that this right has been more than once exercised by the Supreme Pontiffs, but it has no direct connection with the infallibility of the Popes, nor with the dogmatic definition of that infallibility. The source of the right of the Roman Pontiffs to depose Sovereigns and to release the people from the obligation of fidelity does not arise from infallibility, but from the authority that has been given to the Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth and in heaven. When, in virtue of the public law then in force, and of the understanding of the Christian nations, the Popes were considered as the supreme judges of Christianity, they exercised also a civil jurisdiction over Princes and States. The conditions of the times are now changed, and only people could confound the infallible decisions of the Pontiffs in matters of faith, with a right which they were formerly called upon by the voice of the people to exercise for the common welfare, but which the Supreme Pontiff in the present day has no intention of increasing. It certainly is not the dogmatic definition of the infallibility of the Popes that would decide me to put in force, those rights; and those who represent their exercise as the necessary consequence of such definition, certainly wish to excite the Sovereigns against the Holy See. Others wish for explanations and elucidations respecting the dogmatic definition as though it were not sufficiently clear of itself. I certainly shall give none. The sense of the dogmatic definition of the Pontifical Infallibility is to be found in the decree of the Council, and is so simple and obvious as to need no comment. Combat, therefore, the errors with which it is sought to obscure and misrepresent this very natural interpretation.

A Struggle for Life.

The Chicago papers give an account of a desperate conflict a woman recently had in that city, in which she finally killed a man who assaulted her. A few days ago a soap peddler called at the house of Mrs. Culine, in that city, and insisted on her making a purchase. She declined, and he became very insulting, when she ordered him from the house. Not feeling disposed to act on her suggestion, she seized a teakettle of boiling water and poured it over him. He left, swearing as he went out of the gate, all sorts of vengence on the lady of the house. On Monday afternoon of last week, the same pedler went back to Mrs. Culine's house during the absence of her husband. The only occupant of the house was Mrs. Culine's little child, she herself having stepped out. She heard the little dog barking and hastened to the house to ascertain the trouble. To her surprise she saw the scoundrel seated on her own bed, with his big feet in the cradle, resting heavily on her little darling. She angrily ordered him to leave the place, whereupon he said, "Leave here! not by a — sight. You had the best of me once, and now I'll fix you." Instead of following the fashion to scream and then faint, she looked him full in the face and said: "If you dare to touch me I will kill you." The brute started to close with his victim. With one spring she reached the wood box, and seizing an axe, turned toward her assailant and struck him a powerful blow with the heavy weapon. Stunned only for an instant, the rascal sprang toward the woman, drawing a revolver at the same time. Again and again she struck him with an axe, when he snapped the pistol three times at her. Three times the hammer descended, but the caps failed to explode. Mrs. Culine then seized hold of the ruffian. They struggled fiercely for the supremacy around the room, over chairs, everywhere. The little child, awakened by the scuffle, commenced crying with all its might, but the poor woman could do nothing for its relief. Again the desperate villain managed to point the revolver toward the woman's head. With the fierceness of despair, Mrs. Culine succeeded in turning the muzzle of the pistol toward her outrageer. At the same instant the hammer fell, the charge was fired and the ball struck the pedler full in the neck, passed through and lodged in the wall. With a groan the man fell to the floor, and dragging himself out in the yard, died soon after. The carotid artery had been severed.

The English Telegraph System.

The experience of the past year's working of the telegraph system of Great Britain, under the control of the Post Office Department, has been highly satisfactory. The Government paid for the telegraph lines of the United Kingdom the sum of $37,500,000, which they borrowed at three and one-quarter per cent. and on which the annual interest is therefore $1,218,750. The gross earnings for the year, at a uniform internal rate of twelve cents for a message of twelve words, have been $3,992,900, or nearly ten per cent. on the purchase price. Deducting from this the working expenses, $2,350,000, (rather less than five and one-half per cent.,) and the annual interest above quoted, there remains for the past year a net profit to the State of $189,450. With a business said to be rapidly increasing and without any corresponding increase of the working expenses, the telegraph bids fair to become a permanent and appreciable source of income to the British Treasuruy.

THE *France* says that the subcommission on military recruiting has finished its work. According to article 1, the military service is obligatory for all Frenchmen from twenty to forty years of age. Article 2 fixes the length of service in the army at four years. Three categories of reserves are established, the first of five, the second of three, and the third of eighth years service. The Executive power can mobilize the army and the first category of the reserve by a simple decree. To mobilize the last two categories a law is required.

THE Catholic paper, the *Universe*, in commenting on the debate on Rome, in the French Assembly, says that it is useless to disguise the *fact* that the cause of the temporal power is lost in that body. "All our hopes have been disappointed," it adds, "in the only nation upon which the Papacy could count, the last support fails it. Humanly speaking all is over. Fine speeches matter little; an equivocal vote means nothing. The important result—that which nearly all the papers have pointed out, that which will definitely encourage the spoliators of Rome—is the manifest disposition of the French Government and the Assembly, either from impotence or unwillingness, to do nothing for the Pope.

ATTEND TO YOUR FEET.... CORNS.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is ROBINSON'S CORN PENCIL, which removes from the feet those troublesome excrescences, and that, too, without any pain. Robinson's Corn [illegible] solves and disintegrates the corn entirely, leaving the feet as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there.

It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions, and indurations of any kind are freely removed. Let any one whose feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet. They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

FRESH WATERS—MEDICINAL WATERS.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO. have, in addition to all the nicely flavored syrups to furnish their magnificent marble palace fountains, just received, in cases of 100 packages of medicinal waters, including the Hathorn and Congress waters of Saratoga, the magnetic waters of St. Louis, Michigan, and the Blue Lick waters of Kentucky, all fresh from their native fountain, and for sale in all quantities at their store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets. The waters here specified are unsurpassed by any in the world for the cure of the diseases to which they are specially adapted, such as intestinal derangements, chronic rheumatism and neuralgia, and affections of the kidney and bladder. Many expensive journeys may be saved by resorting to BURNS' for these health-giving waters.

BILIOUSNESS AND INDIGESTION.

These two complaints are more general at this season of the year than at almost any other. They are closely akin; for biliousness always involves an impaired digestion, and indigestion is necessarily an accompaniment of a disordered or torpid liver. Happy the man or woman who can boast of a stomach that has never felt the horrors of dyspepsia, and to whom that great secretive agent, the liver, has never given pain or trouble. Not one in a thousand can lay claim to entire immunity from irregularity in these organs. How, then, shall they be regulated? Not by powerful cathartics, alternated with ordinary stimulants but by a medicinal invigorant, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which combine in due proportion the tonic and the alterative principle. Wherever there is a church, a schoolhouse, and a general store, this famous medicine may be procured. No village merchant finds it prudent to be without it, for it is enquired for every day by every class. The workingman buys it because it increases his capacity for toil, and is followed by no reaction. The effect of the salubrious roots, herbs, etc., of which it is composed, diffused through his system by the pure stimulant which forms the basis of the compound, is especially conducive to health. The scholar, the merchant, and, in fact, all men whose minds or bodies, or both, are in constant exercise, will derive benefit from its use. To persons of sedentary habits it supplies, to some measure, that activity in the circulation which is obtained by physical exertion, and is the best known remedy for constipation.

Ask for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and do not be coaxed into purchasing any of the imitations and frauds sometimes offered in its stead.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

"AKRON SEWER PIPE CO."
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 4 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cements. It has a smaller amount of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and gets as hard; stands frost well it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement is greater than all others in this market, less freight and fresher, which is an important matter Having but a short distance to ship we can there fore sell cheaper than any other in the market.
REFERENCES:
JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division, Penna. R. R. Co.
URIAH HACOX, Master Mason Western Division Penna. R. R. Co.
And the RESIDENT ENGINEERS of this road and various contractors of Pittsburgh.
Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' prices. All orders promptly filled.
Office and Warehouse:
Nos. 65 and 67 Sandusky Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
Send for Price List.

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have Opened a Complete Line of
Hamburgs,
Real Laces,
Lace Collars,
Linen Collars.
ALL THE NEW STYLES
Parasols,
French Corsets,
Glove-Fitting Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, new shape,
Fringes, Gimps, Buttons,
Corded and Plain Satin,
Plain and Fancy Bow Ribbons.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE
"HARRIS SEAMLESS KID GLOVE,"
Elegant shades, reduced to
$2.00 Per Pair.
A FULL LINE OF
Foreign and Domestic Hosiery

DR. D. McMEAL,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
No. 131 GRANT STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Black Alpacas.
At 25c., Black Alpacas,
At 30c., Corded Black Alpacas,
At 37½c., Black Alpaca Lustres,
At 50c., Black Alpaca Lustres, extra fine for the price,
At 50c., Heavy Corded Black Poplins.
SPLENDID BARGAINS IN
Light Dress Goods.
At 12½c., Striped Hernanies.
At 25c., Striped and Figured Grenadines, extra fine goods.
At 25c., Fine French Organdies.
At 12½c., Light Delaines and Alpaca Stripes.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Housekeeping Dry Goods
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Prints.
At 12½c., 27 inches wide Heavy Linen Toweling.
At 12½c., an extra good article Yard wide Bleached Muslin.
At 18½c., yard-wide Feather Ticking.
Blankets, Flannels,
CASSIMERES, &c.,
At the Very Lowest Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
ARE SELLING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES'
Muslin & Cambric Undergarments
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
JUST OPENED,
A Lot of Ladies' New Style
HAIR CLOTH BUSTLES.
THE
Estelle and Rainbow Scarf
OR SHOULDER WRAPS,
For the Sea Side and Mountain Wear,
VERY CHOICE AND HANDSOME GOODS.
NOW OPEN.
A FULL LINE OF
MIDNIGHT'S KNITTING YARNS,
In all the new shade mixtures.
German and American Zephyr
All new plain shade mixtures.
WHITE & COLORED JAVA
And Other Makes of Canvas
FOR ZEPHYR WORK.
All at Low Prices,
197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.

DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.
mh28:o

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the LEADING PRICES AT EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE, 56 Fifth Avenue, MASONIC HALL.

American Watches,
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham, its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.

IF YOU WANT A LARGE COOKING RANGE for a fine house, see BISSELL & CO.'S PITTSBURGH RANGE. It is the best finished and best range made in Pittsburgh.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FOR
Friday and Saturday,
AUGUST 11th and 12th,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Some Special Bargains.
At 6¼c., Children's Fancy Balmoral Hose
At 18¾c., Ladies' White Cotton Hose, worth 25c.,
At 50c., Gents' Summer Undershirts,
At 50c., Gents' Heavy Undershirts,
At 37½c., Gents' Calico Shirts, full size,
At 75c., Gents' White Dress shirts, full size,
At 6¼c., Boys' White Handkerchiefs, Printed Borders.
At 10c., Gents' White Handkerchiefs, Fancy Borders.
At 50c., Ladies' Poplin Skirts, stamped borders.
At 75c., Fine White Skirts, a superior article for the price.
Millinery Goods.
Sash Ribbons, black and colored.
Plain and Fancy Neck and Bow Ribbons.
Hats and Bonnets, very cheap.
Misses and Ladies' Sailor Hats.
Laces and Emboroideries.
New Linen Collars—lace trimmed.
New Lawn Undersleeves, with linen and lace cuffs.
Mourning and Second Mourning Collars.
Ladies' Undergarments.
Gents' Underwear, Collars and Cuffs.
Ladies' Gored Cloth, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.
Hosiery, Gloves and Fans, of all kinds.
At Popular Prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

PROPOSED
Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:
AMENDMENT.
Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:
"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."
JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
JNO. W. GEARY.
Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.
A. F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, July 5th, 1871.
jy11:w28

THE BEST
Are the Cheapest!
BURT'S
FINE SHOES,
For Ladies, Misses and Children,
Are well known to be the BEST. All warranted None Genuine without his Trade Mark.
A full line of these goods are sold in Pittsburgh
BY
W. E. Schmertz & Co.,
31 Fifth Avenue.

FOR SALE.
MAGNIFICENT
BUILDING SITES.
Lots! Lots! Lots!
The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fuel convenient, easy of access

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au28:dtf

$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1868, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

my22:d5

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Collections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

☞ SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, August 10, 1871.

In New York the money market is easy, and the lowest rates continue to rule without any immediate prospect of a turn in favor of lenders. The supply has been abundant at 2@3 per cent. on call, and 3@4 per cent. on engagements for 30 days. The *Financial Chronicle* says: "The continuance of the easy money period has now been of long duration, and has pressed heavily upon those corporations or private bankers who are paying 3@5 per cent. on large country deposits, so that they have been obliged to seek commercial paper or stocks and bonds on investment for funds which they have been accustomed to keep subject to call. It has been suggested that this condition of affairs might lead to a sharp turn in the money market if a heavy demand for trade purposes should spring up, but it seems to us improbable that there will be any demand upon this market which cannot be readily supplied from the abundance of funds on hand and if it should gradually advance to 5@6 per cent., the market would be in a more healthy condition for all parties concerned, paying lenders a reasonable profit and checking undue speculation on the part of borrowers."

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	112	5 30 Jan. & Jy. '65	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	116¾	5 30 Jan. & Jy. '67	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	114¾	5 30 Jan. & Jy. '68	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	114¾	C. P. R. R.	98¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	114¾	C. P. R. R.	98¾
U. S. 10-40	113⅝	Cy Pacifics	114¾

NEW YORK, August 10, 1871.

Gold opened weak at 111¾ and so continued until after the government sale, when it gradually advanced to and closed at 112⅛. Loans were made at 2, 3, 4, and 1-64 of 1 per cent. for use. Clearances 74,000,000. Cliques bought largely to prevent decline. The firmer feeling is due to the decrease in the Bank of England. Government securities at the close were higher in 62s and steady in the balance of the list. In regard to the new loan Secretary Boutwell has revoked all agencies in Europe and America. The usual monthly programme bond purchases by the Treasury is to be continued, and in addition 62s will be called in as new bonds are marketed. The stock market has been active with frequent fluctuations. The bears have used all their efforts to depress prices, on the whole they have stood firm against their attacks. Reading, Western Union, Pacific Mail and Wabash are the strongest stocks, and, judging from the character of buyers, will probably go higher. Market closed firm and higher, with considerable recovery in some shares from the lowest point of the day. Reading, New York Central, Ohio & Mississippi and Union Pacific were quite active in late dealings. The decline in the earlier hours of the day was based on the low rates of western bound freight and increased activity in money. Money was more active this afternoon; the closing rates on call being 5@6 per cent. Tennessee has been the feature in Southern securities, which were strong and active, North Carolina better; others dull.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of '81, 113⅝; 5-20s of '62, 115; of '64, 113¾; of '65, 114¾; of new '65, 112¾; of '67, 113¾; of '68, 113¾; of 10-40s 113⅝; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS—Mississippi, 95¾; Tennessee old, 75¾; do new, 75¾; Virginia new, 72; do old, 64; North Carolina old, 45¾; do new, 37.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph 90; Quicksilver 19¾; Mariposa 8¾; do preferred 34; Adams Express 69¾; Wells Fargo 44¾; American Merchants' Union 56; United States 56; Pacific Mail 48; New York Central 94¾; Reading 87¾; do preferred 98; Hartem 128; do preferred 131; Reading 114¾; Michigan Central 120; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 110¾; do preferred 118; Rock Island 92¾; Rock Island 108¾; New Jersey Central 105¾; St. Paul 60¾; do preferred 78; Wabash 67¾; do preferred 84; Ft. Wayne 99; Terre Haute 24; do preferred 55; Chicago & Q 124; do preferred 127; Ohio and Mississippi 44; Cleveland and Columbus 130; Cincinnati 82; Burlington & Quincy none; Lake shore 109¾; Illinois Central 132; Union Pacific 32¾; Central Pacific bonds 90¾; Union 88.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETT, } THURSDAY, August 10, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ask, 4@4¼; refined, 4¼@4¾; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrals bods, 4¾.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet and unchanged; fair to good, 12@14; prime to choice, 17@18—the demand is mainly for the better grades.

BROOM CORN—Quoted at 5@7 cts.

BEANS—The demand is very meagre and the season may be regarded at an end.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35c.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.90@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CORN MEAL—The inquiry is light and mainly for small lots, while prices remain unchanged, 80@85 per bushel.

CANDLES—The demand is dull and a shade lower; standard brands in a jobbing way, 23@23½—usual advance for small lots.

CHEESE—The change in the weather has caused a slight improvement in the demand, but there is no change whatever in prices; prime Ohio Goshen, 16@16½; Factory, 12@13c; Dairy 8@9

COUNTRY BACON—Continues very dull and not withstanding the stock is considerably reduced, holders are still anxious to realize. Country Lard is also very dull and cannot be quoted above 8¾@9.

EGGS—As we noted the other day, quite a number of shipments have been made eastward within the past week, and in consequence the supply has been considerably reduced, and, for strictly fresh, the feeling is rather firmer; we continue to quote at 12@14—the outside figure can only be realized for strictly fresh, guaranteed. Old Stock very dull and selling at 10@11 per dozen, 50@0 cts.

FRUITS—There is no improvement to note in the demand for apples and with continued liberal receipts, the market is dull, and prices weak and drooping; sales of fair to prime at $3 00@3.50 per bbl, and choice at $4. Peaches were in supply to-day, and prices ruled lower; sales at $1.00@1.75—but few sales above $1.50. The advance in Baltimore early in the week was not sustained—prices are now lower than they have been this season. Pears dull; $3@4 per bbl. Blackberries in steady demand at $1@1.10 per bushel.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and devoid of any new characteristics worthy of special notice; the receipts continue light and the stock is pretty well reduced, while prices are unchanged. Good spring extras, $4.90@6.75; choice Minnesota baker's, $6.85@7; double extra red winter wheat, $6.75. Dealers generally are inclined to think that for the present there will be no further change in prices, though a still further decline, sooner or later, is confidently predicted.

GRAIN—There is very little Wheat in the hands of dealers, but the mills have been receiving considerably within the past few days, and, consequently, are pretty well supplied; there is a fair demand, however, and all that offers sells at $1.15@1.20 for new—old is worth 3@5 cts more. Oats generally reported dull, though prices remain unchanged, 48@50 by sample and 47@49 selling for car load lots, in bulk. Operators generally are inclined to the belief that the bottom has about been reached, yet at the same time, they are timid about contracting very largely, being apprehensive that there might be a further decline. Corn is reported weak, under the influence of increased offerings, but there is no quotable change in prices; 66@67 for mixed shelled and 69@70 for prime yellow. We are reported sales of No. 2 Chicago Rye at 70c it is claimed that for distilling, prime Penna and Ohio Rye is worth 3@5 cts more than No. 2 Western, and that distillers will give the former the preference at the premium above noted. There is but little doing in Barley; brewers and maltsters continue to hold off—some of them have contracted for No. 1 spring, to be delivered next month, at 85.

GROCERIES—Advices both from New York and Philadelphia report a rather firmer market; the supply of Brazils in the hands of importers is considerably reduced, and the late advances is well maintained—prices have advanced one to one and a quarter cents, in gold, within the past three weeks. The stock of Rio at the ports, according to Scott & Son's circular, is 152 251 sacks. Sugars, both raw and refined, are still reported weak, and prices are lower; "Hards" are offered in New York at 10 cts, a decline of ⅜ of a cent, and "A Coffee" at 12½@¾. Molasses, except choice New Orleans, reported dull, and all the principal markets are well stocked, and, with the exception already noted, there is a general disposition to realize. Syrups also dull. Rice unchanged and quiet.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19½; Prime, 18¾; Good, 17; Low Grade, 16½@16.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 70; Harvemyer & Elders, 70; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 40@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¼; prime Rico, 12¼; good, 11¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 12; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¼.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEA—Choice Carolina, 9½; prime, 9 cts good, 8½.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 35c.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 25@30 cts per lb, for prime to choice.

HIDES—Green, 6c; Cured, 8c. Green Butcher's, 8. Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

RUSHS—Quoted at 2¾@2¾ cts.

HAY—Baled is in light supply and the market is steady, but prices are not quotably higher. Loose is dull at $20@22.

MILL FEED—Is quoted steady, in a jobbing way, at $21@22 per ton for Bran; $33@35 for Middlings, and $40@41.00 for Coarse Meal.

ONIONS—The demand has fallen off somewhat but prices remain unchanged, $3.00@3.50 per bbl.

OIL—Lard Oil is weak and lower; we now quote No. 1 Extra (Pittsburgh make) at 70@72 in jobbing way, and 68@70 for car load lots.

PEA NUTS—Scarce and held firmly at 11 cts per lb.

POULTRY—Is quoted lower; 50@60 cts per pair for young, and 65@70 for old.

POTATOES—Unchanged and dull; sales at $1.75@2.25 per bbl. Sweet potatoes, $4.50@5 per bbl. Jerseys, $6@7, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7; sugar cured, 10; clear rib sides, 8¾@9; clear, 9¾@10c; sugar cured hams, 15¾@16c. Prime kettle Lard, 10¾ in tes; refined do, 11@11¼. Dried Beef Hams, Pork 13¾@14.50@15.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is quiet, and, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at $6.50@7 per bushel. We can report several arrivals of Timothy Seed, principally from Chicago, and sold a car being made at $4.25@4.30. The receipts of Flaxseed, as yet, have been light, but there is consiserable offering, $1.80 is now regarded as the ruling price.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

WATER MELONS—Sales at from $10 to $20 per 100, according to quality and size.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, August 10, 1871.

The reports in regard to the production have been made public at last, and that they have had but little influence on the market may be attributed to the fact that they had been pretty well discounted. It was confidently expected that the reports would show an increased yield in July, as compared with June but the increase is larger than even the most sanguine "bear" had anticipated; the Titusville *Courier* places the increase close on 1 200 bbls, and it was reported to-day that the "Producers' Association" would report an increase of about 1,000 bbls. As development is st ll being pushed forward with considerable energy, some 314 new wells in process of boring, it is expected that the increase in the month will equal, if not exceed, that of July, and, consequently, all hopes of big prices this year have almost, if not altogether, vanished.

REFINED.

Dull and weak but prices are without quotable change. Spot, 21; August, 24@24¼; September, 24¾; October, 25¾; October, 26; December, 24¾ buyer all year, 25. As we have before noted, the scarcity of tonnage and advance in ocean freights, are having a very depressing influence on the refined market, and it is said that unless there is an advance in Europe, or a decline in the cost of transportation, that prices must go still lower here.

CRUDE.

There is not enough doing in crude to establish quotations—Pittsburgh's deliveries seem to be entirely played out. Parker was quoted at $4.67¾ early in the forenoon, but later in the day, it was thought purchases could have been made at $4.62, perhaps, $4.60.

OIL CITY.

Dull and lower; sales of city make, on spot, at $4.70—country quoted at $4.60.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Consumers Oil Works 98, accompanied by Bart Bro; Union O W 474, account J R Barbour; Aladdin O W 156, account J Clark; Riverside O W 246, account T Hacket; Excelsior O W 54, account W Stewart; Riverside O W 74, account T Perry; Klers O W 314, account Duncan & Y; Sunbeam O W 120, account W Stewart; Excelsior O W 56, D C Herbst; Lily O W 474, account Bates & G; Forsyth's O W 80, account T Hacket; Cygnet O W 720, account H McKelvy; Vista O W 960, account same. 5 632

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 395 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Halvorson & Waring, 48 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 313 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

David Bly & Co, 51 bbls refined to Logan & Bros, & Co., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Logan 537 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

P. A. McKee & Sons, 312 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, L & Co, 518 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 301 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 772 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

P. Weisenberger, 261 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro., 162 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co. 360 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

By P. Weisenberger 134 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 260 bbls refined to Tack Bros & Co., Phila.

Montzheimer, K & Co. 251 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Macrum & Hyde, 25 bales cotton, Reaneds, C & Co; 1 car bulk rye, 1 do do corn, W H Graff & Co; 150 sks bran, Geo Stewart; 21 casks tobacco, S P Shriver & Co; 110 sks oats, J & W Fairly; 5 tes d beef, F Sellers & Co; 1341 sks shipstuff, 150 do do, Clark, Wilson & Co; 1 car tobacco, C A Sine & Co; 50 bbls whisky, Jas Bryar; 15 butts tobacco, 15 do do, 16 do do, S P Shriver & Co; 1 car baled hay, O H Kelly; 125 sks a corn, McHenry & Hood; 70 bbls cement, Laing & McKallip; 3 cars corn, in bulk, W H Graff & Co; 75 bbls flour, S Lindsay Jr & Co; 50 do do, Kell & Ritchart; 50 do h wines, M McCullough & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, August 10.—100 bbls flour, Jenkins; 1 cadd tobacco, E Gleason; 20 bxs cheese, A & J Kerr; 350 galls s wares, G Gaiser; 1 car staves, J P Wood; 8 bxs hops, G A Kelly; 200 boxes c ons, Freeman & Berger; 10 bxs hops, Kramer & V; 14 bdls b handles, F Guttendorf; 25 boxes soap, W Cooper & Co; 50 bxs t seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 40 d do, J Craig; 3 cars iron ore, Jones & Laughlin; 1 do do, Bryan & C; 1 car oats, W Bingham; 1 do do, M F Herron; 3 cars state, Aiken & Co; 60 sewing machines, W Sumner & Co; 20 doz brooms, 20 bxs cheese, W M Gormley; 44 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 100 bxs cheese, Arbuckles & Co; 30 do do, Jenkins; 26 do do, S P Shriver & Co; 1 bbl sugar, J S Dilworth & Co; 20 bxs cheese, Jas Connor; 11 bbls apples, H Rea Jr; 14 bdls w boards, J W Drape; 2 bxs rags, McCullough, S & Co; 20 bis apples, W H Graff & Co; 1 keg lard, Woodworth & D.

WEST PENNA RAILROAD COMPANY, August 10—LOCAL—13 sks feed McQuiston & Smith; 2 bbls tallow, W H Weiser; 2 bbls do, Smith; 2 bbls tallow, W H Weiser; 3 bbls oil, Spiker; 2 crates 15 bbls turnips, Laing & McKalip; 120 bbls sheet iron, Rogers & R; 91 sheep, Peter Tesch; 2 bbls pork, Kell & Ritchart; 2 sks scra s, 2 rolls leather, Fiscus & Son; 2 bois eggs, Campbell & G; 1 car mdse, Penna Salt Co; 1 car stone, Rogers & L; 2 cars limbers, L S Morrison & Co; 1 do d., Reed Bro; 1 car metal, Graff, B & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, August 10.—J K Shinn, 1 car lime; H Lenz, 7 firk butter, 3 bbls eggs; G E Meyer, 2 bbls eggs; Saiya & R, 1 car cooperage; J Adair, 1 car stone; Lewis, Oliver & P, 2 cars metal; Thompson & Lyons, 1 car waxed; Hippley & Beckert, 145 sks s tuff; E Hyde & Sons, 7 bbls tallow; H Hazemeyer, 2 cars staves, W McKee & Co, 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co, 5 cars do; M Steel & Son, 129 sks oats; Patton Bros, 117 pcs s pipe; J Herbert, 29 bbls apples; Graff, B & Co, 1 car pig iron.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, August 10—1 car metal, Jas Marshall & Co; 1 do do, Graff, B & Co; 113 bbls tub oil, H W C Tweddle; 30 cars coal, Kier & F; 1 car lime, Henderson Bro; 1 bbl eggs, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 50 bbls tar, L Oppenheimer; 3 bdls s skins, Wm Fiscus & Son; 17 sks oats, Seibert & Berg; 20 pkgs hides, Simple & Day.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and JOHN FOSTER has been dissolved by the death of Mr. Foster. The business of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned as surviving partner.

SAMUEL M. KIER.

AUGUST 9th, 1871. au10:3t*

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of R. J. CONNELL and the late STEPHEN W. THOMAS, in the Saw Mill, Lumber and Coal Business, above Lock No. 1, Monongahela Navigation, was this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the legal representatives of said firm.

Parties knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please to make immediate payment to R. J. Connell, Lock No. 1, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, to said R. J. Connell immediately for payment.

R. J. CONNELL,
per NICE THOMAS.

PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1870. au5:3t9

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, having purchased the interest of Hays & Stewart, do severally hereby announce that the style of JAMES CALLERY & CO. who will continue to carry on the TANNING, CURRYING and LEATHER business at the old stand, at the Tannery, situated in the Eighth Ward, Allegheny City. Also, at the Store, No. 100 Liberty street, near Ferry street.

JAMES CALLERY & CO.

In retiring from the Tanning and Leather business we would cheerfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage, heretofore extended, to our successors, JAMES CALLERY & CO., who always have a full assortment of Leather on hand.

HAYS & STEWART.

PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1871. ap1:3m

NOTICE is hereby given that I have sold my entire interest in the "Elizabeth Transportation Company" to Elisha M. Fulton, of Elizabethport, New Jersey, who will continue the business as heretofore, and who is authorized to receive all debts due the above firm, and to pay all indebtedness of the same.

GEORGE BLACK.

PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1871. au2:s3

THE PARTNERSHIP

Existing between WAGNER, LEECH & CO., Pittsburgh, and McHENRY, LEECH & CO., Philadelphia, was DISSOLVED on the first of May last by mutual consent.

jy31:w4

RIVER NEWS.

The river is again receding at this point with 6 feet 2 inches in the channel. The rise was mainly in the Monongahela and consequently it is likely to be of short duration. Weather clear and pleasant.

The Naomi from Wheeling, arrived and departed.

Mr. Wm. Harbison expected to leave for Cincinnati last night, by rail, to look after the Exchange.

Capt. Ed Evans is still in town, and it is probable that he will remain here until business improves.

Com. W. J. Kountz is in luck. He has received intelligence of a thaving been struck on his property in Warren County. The well is reported as producing 100 bbls per day.

There was sufficient water to let the Lorena go through, but she did not go; and it is probable that she will remain here until the canal at Louisville is finished.

The Arlington and Jamieta are still in the mail line, plying between Cincinnati and Louisville.

The steamer Geneva was presented recently with a fine set of colors by the citizens of the town bearing that name.

The towboat Sam. Clark, which boat has been aground at Glass House for a month or more past, was floated off by the rise on Wednesday night and went on her way rejoicing. She will bring up a tow of empty barges.

Lock No. 2 will not, it is stated, be opened until the repairs have been completed.

At last accounts, W. H. Brown's new towboat was aground at Glass House, but it was expected that she would get through. She was being towed up at the time.

—We clip the following from the Louisville *Courier*, of Wednesday: "The following is an extract from a circular letter to local inspectors of steamboats in the Sixth district, relating to the use of the fusible plugs to be inserted in the boilers of steamers to prevent explosions. The order explains itself, and we are glad to see that an effort is being made to protect the traveling community from the awful and fatal explosions of steamers, a repetition of the Westfield disaster that recently occurred at Buffalo, N. Y. So far as the explosions of steamers are concerned, the district of Louisville has been singularly exempt from such disasters, nothing of the kind having occurred on any steamer inspected by the local board of this port during an incumbency in office of nearly four years. Such a fact speaks well for the care, prudence and vigilance of our local officers, and is a pleasing and creditable commentary upon the manner in which they have discharged their duties as inspectors. The following letter is an additional guarantee that the security and exemption from explosions heretofore enjoyed can be relied upon in the future:

OFFICE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR SIXTH DIST., LOUISVILLE, August 4th, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: Upon the receipt of this order, you will, as early as practicable, have all steamers running within your Inspection District insert a fusible plug in the shell of each boiler (one to each boiler) directly over the fire (the flue) immediately below the fire line, close up to the tile in the third sheet from the forward end of the boiler. (In case of a return flue boiler, and inserted, the plug should be placed in the fourth sheet.) The hole in the plug to be not less than one-half inch diameter at the small end and filled with pure *banca tin*. You will also see that fusible plugs in all boilers under your control are refi led once every year at least.

This order is imperative and a strict compliance is particularly enjoined.

Very respectfully, &c.

SAMUEL HOUSTON,
Supervising Inspector of Sixth District.

—The St. Louis *Republican*, of Monday, contains the following in regard to the death of Captain John H. Weaver: "Capt. Weaver died yesterday, died in this city, Captain John H. Weaver, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Captain Weaver came to this city when quite a young man, and has been ever since connected with our steamboat interests. We are not familiar with the events connected with Captain Weaver's earlier career as a steamboatman, but have been informed that, like many others who have contributed to the growth and prosperity of the city, while building their own fortunes, that Captain Weaver had to struggle hard against the currents of an adverse fate, and that he was truly the architect of his own fortune. As clerk and commander, he was connected with the steamers plying in the Missouri river for a period of more than twenty-five years. During the years 1866-70 he was president of the St. Louis & Omaha packet company, the duties of which office he faithfully discharged; in connection with Captain Leathe and others, he became one of the owners of the steamer John Kyle. In the autumn of 1870 he became commander of the Kyle, which position he held for some months and then resigned and devoted himself to closing up his affairs, business and the settling up of companies with which he had been officially connected.

—The Government investigation of the explosion on the ferry boat Westfield was continued at New York on Tuesday, in the United States District Court Room, by Inspectors Hill and Boole.

Captain James Gormley testified that he had been in command of the boat for two years. He had examined the boiler of the Westfield since the explosion. In his opinion one of the causes of the explosion was a habit of shutting off the supply of water from the tanks to the boiler at Quarantine without a corresponding diminution of the fires in the furnaces. Another reason was the age and dilapidation of the boiler, and another was the neglect of the engineer in charge on the day of duty. The witness also thought that unequal expansion of the boiler might have been one cause of the rupture. He believed that the crack began on the starboard side of the boiler. The boiler iron was considered quality, but had become weakened by use.

—The St. Louis *Democrat*, referring to the sale of the Arkansas, says: Capt. Alex. Lamont has bought the Arkansas of Capt. Grant and other parties of the upper Mississippi, and will take her over the rapids on first rise. The Grant Bros. and the parties to whom he will sell are A. M. Snaw, Alex. McConnell, John Atkins, John Shannon and Allen. She is a large and excellent stern-wheeler. Capt. Lamont will run her between St. Paul and Fulton. The same paper has the following: John A. Warden, formerly steamboat agent here, was in the city yesterday, and was to leave for his home last evening. He is one of the Pittsburgh firm of Warden & Oxnard, petroleum brokers and dealers, and Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

—The towboat New Uncle Sam, lying at the foot of Clay street, Louisville, received some damage last Friday night by a coal barge striking that prow elled there, and commenced sinking. In spite of all that could be done with the pumps the water rose steadily over the guards, and Monday she went down. She can be raised, and the work of putting her afloat was commenced Tuesday.

—Thomas English, engineer of the steamer Tom Jasper, died at Cairo last Saturday, of conjestion of the stomach. He was taken sick last Wednesday. He was 50 years old, and about thirty years of age. His remains will be forwarded to his friends in Pittsburgh.

—At the sheriff's sale of the iron from the wreck of the Ida Reese, on Saturday, McCabe bought her cylinders for $85 each, doctor for $15, and shaft for $175. Mack, the village blacksmith, bought all the anchors, chains, anvils, &c.

—Chicago repaired the shaft of steamer First, and Pittsburg took that of the Peninah, both steamers at Sioux City.

BANK STATEMENTS.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT of the ENTERPRISE SAVINGS BANK, OF ALLEGHENY, PA.

JULY 31, 1871.

ASSETS.

Bills Receivable	$119 482 58
Expense Account	3,892 46
Fur	525 00
Interest	334 34
Banking A se and Lot	3,336 00
Due from Banks	13,382 74
Cash	10 766 81
	$151,277 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 57,381 60
Due Depositors	89,023 87
Earnings	4,872 25
	$151,277 72

FRED. B. HOLMES, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 1st day of August, 1871. ISAAC STEWART, Alderman.

We hereby certify that the above is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Bank.

E. F. HAUMAN,
JNO. A. GILLELAND,
WM. ROWBOTTOM,
Committee.

ALLEGHENY, July 31, 1871.

The Board of Directors of the Enterprise Saving Bank have this day declared a dividend of six per cent., free of government tax, on the capital stock paid up to July 1, 1871. Payable on and after 12th inst.

au:3

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF People's Savings Bank of Pitts burgh, On 29th of July, A.D. 1871, published by order of the Board of Trustees, in accordance with Section 9 of charter.

Cash on hand	$ 74,353 31
Expenses and Office Furniture	5,706 71
Bonds, Mortgages and other Securities	667,909 00
Real Estate	1,136 42
	$749,105 44
Capital Stock authorized	$ 300,000
Instalments called in and paid in cash	200,000
Fr aiums and interest	49,507 78
Dividends unpaid	387 11
Deposit amount	499,210 55
	$749,105 44

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ss.

Personally appeared before me, Wm. Little, a Notary Public in and for the County of Allegheny, SIDNEY F. VON BO NHORST, Treasurer of the People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the condition of the People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh on this 29th DAY OF JULY, A.D. 1871, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 29th day of July, 1871.

WM. LITTLE, Notary Public.

jy31:s34

SPICED SALMON.

RICH & CO.'S celebrated Spiced Salmon, put up in four pound cans. Just received and for sale at greatly reduced prices, by

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

au9

IF YOU WANT A SMALL COOKING RANGE, not high in price and economical on fuel, and warranted to operate well, get BISSELL & CO.'S SMALL IMPROVED RANGE—for its cost, it excels any small range extant.

225 LIBERTY STREET.

25 CASKS BEST BRAND BLACK LEAD.
20 casks Extra Manganese;
25 kegs Garland's arsenic;
300 bbls extra No. 1 Flour Spar. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

WHITE LIME.
100 bbls Fresh Cleveland;
100 bbls Eastern;
100 bbls Fremont. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PITTSBURGH HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 264 PENN ST.—DR. AUGUSTUS SLEE, late of the well-known firm as the acting physician and manager of Dr. William Butler Whittier's business of this city, takes this opportunity to inform the public and his patients that he has opened the above Institute for the treatment and cure of all special and nervous diseases. A most successful practice for eighteen years is sufficient guarantee in the future. Very special attention given to Spermatorrhœa or Nervous Debility, which is permanently cured. The effect of mercury eradicated. Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated and cured. The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints. Send for the Doctor's pamphlet, a treatment in plain language on venereal diseases; sent by mail for two stamps. All old patients who desire to consult the Doctor are requested to call as no further notice will be made for consultation, which is always free at the office. au8:x78

☞ JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.—These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They move in moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions from whatever cause, and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*It is the duty of every valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively COUNTERFEITED. The genuine have the name of "Job Moses" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make great profits.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar inclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortland street, New York, will insure a bottle of the genuine, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. jy6:y11:d&T

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless.—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—*Does not contain Lead or any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 Bond street, N. Y. au3:s35

☞ MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!—"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in sealed envelope 13 cents each; both for 25 cents.

Address, Dr. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa. ap22

☞ THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.—ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE—their Cause and Cure. Sent free and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Send for this book. Address the secretary and consulting surgeon, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. my18:s15-d&T

OILS, COOPERAGE, &c.

ECLIPSE

Petroleum Refinery.

SPECIALTY.

Lubricating Oils,

Manufactured by Superheated Steam in Vacuo, under Dr. Tweddle's Patent.

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

Office, 174 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Works at Aladdin, Armstrong Co., Pa. de7:t38

Warden, Frew & Co.

OFFICES:

111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
SEVENTH & DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsb'gh.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN

PETROLEUM

Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.
Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignments. ap18:n60

Tack, Bro. & Co.,

PERRY BUILDING,

Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

DEALERS IN

Crude & Refined Petroleum.

TACK BROS.,

Philadelphia.

W. W. McCLELLAND,

(SUCCESSORS TO ARTHUR KIRK,)

MANUFACTURERS

Lamps, Lamp Goods, Chandeliers, Hall Lamps, Table Glassware, &c.

LUBRICATING, CARBON & HEAD LIGHT OILS.

No. 230 LIBERTY and 175 WOOD ST.,

ap4 PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. H. HOWARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lard and Lubricating

OILS,

Of all Grades.

27 SEVENTH (late Irwin) STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. no21:y56

Logan Bros. & Co.,

123 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
EIGHTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSB'G.

Commission Merchants in

PETROLEUM.

Warehouses: Delaware river, terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. no21:y

WARING & KING

Commission Merchants and Brokers in

Petroleum and its Products,

DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.

Philadelphia Address.

WARING, KING & CO.,

ap13 109 WALNUT STREET.

F. A. BATES, J. R. GOLDSBOROUGH.

BATES & GOLDSBOROUGH,

BROKERS AND SHIPPERS OF PETROLEUM

Corner Duquesne Way and 8th street, Pittsburgh Pa., and Parker's Landing, Pa. Represented by R. P. Crawford, Parker's Landing; John S. Miller Oil City; F. A. Bates, Pittsburgh.

M. EDWARDS,

Dealer in Petroleum,

INSPECTOR OF CRUDE OILS.

OFFICE—SILL'S BLOCK, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh. no8:s51

JOS. P. WOOD,

BROKER IN

Petroleum, Cooperage, &c.,

PERRY'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY.

jy12

PROFESSIONAL.

H. B. SWOOPE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.

OFFICE in CUSTOM HOUSE, 2d story. oc20:y30

ARCHIBALD BLAKELY,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE,

oct20-y Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. H. McCORMICK,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 68 GRANT STREET.

☞ Prompt attention given to all kinds of legal business.

JAS. W. MURRAY

Attorney at Law,

NO. 89 FI

HOME NEWS.

Hosiery, Gloves, Gauze Undershirts and Drawers, at cost, MACRUM & CARLISLE, 27 Fifth avenue.

Every kind of vehicle, either for business or pleasure, at WORKMAN & DAVIS, 79 Federal street, Allegheny.

Public Opening.—By the advertisement elsewhere published, it will be observed that Mr. George Reineman will open the New Opera House Billiard hall and dining rooms on to-morrow a week hence. This comprehensive establishment is beyond doubt the finest in the State. We shall endeavor to lay a description of it before our readers in a few days.

Obituary.—Little Mary Ann, aged thirteen years, sister of our faithful pressman, Mr. John White, passed from earth to eternity last evening at the residence of her mother, on Webster avenue. She was the bright-eyed angel of the household and her unexpected death will fill with heavy grief many of the hearts her brief stay in this world had gladdened. Her funeral will take place this afternoon at four o'clock, to which the friends of the family are invited.

Brutal Assault.—Night before last Anthony Kearney met a brick-layer on Gazzams' Hill who owed him $5. He asked the man for it, when the latter struck him on the head with a trowel inflicting a terrible wound from the forehead to the back of the head. Kearney went to the office of Alderman McMasters to make an information against his assailant. The magistrate was not in, and Kearney, finding that he was seriously injured, started to secure a physician to dress his wounds. He did not give the name of the man who inflicted the murderous blow.

Notice to the Republican Registration Committee.

There will be a meeting of the above Committee held at the office of the County Commissioner's, Saturday, August 12th, at 2 P. M. A full attendance is requested.

WM H MCCLEARY, Chairman.

The following are the names of the Committee: W H McCleary, chairman, Charles Jeremy, Henry Ochse, J. H. Nesbit, Mathew Jones, Thomas H. Pardoe, J. S. Hollingshead, James McBrier, Henry Jackson, Wm. Mittenewie, J. G. Remaley, David Mathias, H. F. Eggers.

Fire at Salem.

The little village of Salem, between Murrysville and Irwin Station, was visited by a destructive fire on Tuesday afternoon. The factory of Mr. Simon Lessig was discovered about two o'clock in the afternoon, and was destroyed in a short time. Nothing was saved but a few packages of wool and the books of Mr. Lessig, which were taken from the building with great difficulty. The loss amounts to three thousand dollars, without insurance. Mr. Lessig, being a hard-working independent entirely upon the earnings of his mill for support, the loss falls very heavy on him.

A Grave Offense.

Alderman McMasters took the information of James Owens, in his bed at the Bently Hotel, Allegheny, on Wednesday, charging Adolph Eberhardt with felonious assault and battery. Owens alleges that he was on Sunday in the waiting room of the Manchester Passenger Railway, and that he stepped into another unoccupied room when Eberhardt stepped in and ordered him out, and without giving him time to go out, choked him, at which he (Owens) made some resistance. Thereupon Eberhardt struck him on the head with a large iron bar, fracturing his skull in two places. Eberhardt gave bail in $10,000 for a hearing. Eberhardt claims that the bar was used in self-defense.

A Circus Girl Missing.

A young man came to the Mayor's office yesterday in search of his sister. He stated that her name was Alice Wallace, that she formerly resided with her parents in McKeesport' that some time ago she left home to travel with Grady's Circus. The brother says Miss Wallace left their circus at Valparaiso, Indiana, with the intention of visiting her home on Last Monday, when the show was at East Liberty, the brother visited McKeesport expecting to find his family there, but to be greatly surprised to find that they had left in a quiet, mysterious way, leaving no trace of their whereabouts. This is the substance of the young man's story, and he appears very anxious to find his sister alive. He will probably discover her in some other circus company.

Brought Back for Trial.

Officer Cupples returned this morning from Philadelphia with Henry Kletts in custody. Kletts, in an information sworn to on the 30th of December, 1869, by Mr. G. Fass, was charged with stealing a gold watch and chain valued at $25), and is over-due with $50. The accused went away from this city shortly after the commission of the crime referred to, and in a few weeks it was ascertained that he was in Philadelphia. Officer George Strain soon proceeded to that city, where he succeeded in arresting Klett. It appeared that there were other charges of larceny against him there, and officer Strain was not permitted to bring the prisoner back. Klett was sent to the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of eighteen months, and it was the fact that his term of imprisonment was about to expire that constrained the officers to arrest Cupples. The stolen watch and chain were recovered, but the overcoat and some articles of jewelry mentioned in the information have not been found.

South Side Hospital.

The Committee having in charge the matter of the proposed erection of a hospital for the reception of indigent sick folks, met at the office of August Ammon, Esq., last night. Messrs. Rev. Gustave Lorch, Dr. Koeller, Carl Ruhe, John P. Schneider and Peter Habermann were present.

The following temporary Constitution was adopted in the form of resolutions:

1. The title to be "The South Side German Hospital.

2. The object shall be to lend assistance to all needy sick people, without regard to religion or nationality.

3. The money for the erection of the Hospital shall be raised by voluntary subscriptions, and lists shall be prepared at an early date.

4. The amount of the subscriptions shall be paid in one year, in quarterly payments, each of an eighth of the entire amount.

5. The subscription lists are to be prepared as soon as possible and handed to the committee appointed to receive the same.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Keystone Pottery.

Home industrial establishments, all things else being equal should receive the preference in local patronage. The Key-stone Pottery of John Wyllie & Son, Stevenson street, turns out the very finest of stone, China and C. C queensware, equal in fact to the best of imported wares. The proprietors are masters of the potter's art, having learned the trade and secrets in English and French potteries. Their styles and patterns are all fresh, new and tasteful, and their ware is not to be got out of the house unless it is free from all flaws or defects. The firm *undersell* foreign establishments, and we would be entranced—merchants and dealers do not purchase from them They offer an immense stock, all fresh and fashionable, at lower figures to the trade, a fact that can be easily ascertained by visiting their extensive pottery. Any merchant who will call at the corner of Fifth street and Duquesne avenue will find specimens of the ware on show.

A New Railway.

A meeting of persons interested in the construction of a Passenger Railroad to connect Evergreen Hamlet with the city, by way of, Ewalt Bridge, Forty-third street, (Citizen's' Passenger Railway,) was held at the Millvale Borough School House yesterday afternoon at four o'clock.

John J. Gillespie acted as Chairman, and George H. Holtzman, Secretary.

An interesting discussion took place, as there were present a number of heavy land owners along the route.

A. Dilworth and C. F. Klepper, with other purchasers of the Sample farm, announced themselves as ready to subscribe largely to the stock required.

A committee consisting of J. J. Williams, John W. Riddell, Christian Seibert, Hugh Cain and John A. Gilleland, was appointed to enquire into the relative cost of the usual passenger road and a narrow guage road, with all their particulars, and to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on Thursday, August 24th, at the same place at seven o'clock P. M.

It was also resolved to call the incorporators together at the same time and place, to proceed with the organization of the said corporation.

All persons interested are also invited to attend the meeting on the 24th.

There is every prospect that the work will be promptly inaugurated and vigorously pushed forward to completion.

Buchanan.

The following uncalled for letters remain at the Buchanan Postoffice, August 10, 1871. Please ask for the advertised letters, and call the date of the list. Office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Adams Henry	Gryer Mrs	O'Keefe John	
Barnett J A	Gwin M	O'Neil H	
Bell James	Goodhart L B	O'Brine Mollie	
Brehm Jos	Gillis Nate	Page Mary	
Bowman Anna	Hughes David	Rice David	
Baker Mrs	Hickey John E	Reed J C	
Chambers Mrs	Jones Harriett	Rooney David M	
Cameron J	Jones E	Rosso John	
Campbell John	Jones C Mrs	Rodgers Edward	
Clews Robt	Johnson John	Sharp Elizabeth	
Parker Cynthia	Kane Patrick	Stuart Wm	
Craig Isaac	Lantz Matthew	Sharp Wm	
Cain Silas	Lee Mrs	Taylor Andrew	
Church Hattie	Moser Joseph	Simpson G	
Crossman S Mrs	Morris P D	Stanford Fred'k	
Colleen Patrick	Mathews Mrs	Stewart P	
Cunningham D	Matthew C H	Springer J	
Dugan J	Mathews Jos L	Thomas Wm R	
Dempsey Harmor	Mathews Jos L	Tresh Adam	
Davis Thomas	Malone Jas	Thompson John	
Dwyer Miss	Murphy Mary E	Thomas Geo	
Dean James	Maxwell Samuel	Walters C Mrs	
Evans James	Morrow J	Wall Mary A	
Evans Richard B	Martin David	Wilkerson Jas	
Fulmer Wesley	Mitchell Jas	Wallace Jas	
Fee Erick W	Mullin Susan		
Ford Mary A	McAuliffe John		

The following is the list for postage at the Buchanan Post-office:

Henry Ahlman, Xenia, Ohio.

PHILIP HOERR, P.M.

THE SCOTT CENTENARY.

Shall It Be Celebrated Here!

What's the matter with our Scottish brethren? Have they lost all the old time enthusiasm? It is only four days now until the recurrence of the centennial anniversary of the birth of their great poet and romancer, Scott, and, as yet, apparently no preparations have been made for the proper celebration of the event. In Edinburgh, the native city of the marvellous Wizard of the Northman, already they have celebrated—the time being there for some reason chanced—with an enthusiasm which has hardly a parallel in two hundred years. In either of this country, commencing with New York and embracing many of the leading points, arrangements for the celebration on the 15th have been made on an extended scale, and it is probable that the occasion will be as heartily commemorated in some sections of this land as in that of the "brown heath and shaggy wood." Pittsburgh and vicinity, however, it seems, will not be entranced—on the contrary because of a lack of appreciation of the great genius in whose honor the celebrations else where are to be held, but perhaps because there have been none to take the lead in the preparations. Our Scottish friends hereabouts are not wont to display apathy in such matters, which renders this instance the more prominent and noticeable. Perhaps yet, however, they will rise and explain.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Evening—The Poor Farm Committee—Music in the Park—Reports of Standing Committees.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening at the usual place of meeting.

SELECT BRANCH.

JAMES McBRIER.....President.
J. H. OXLEY.....Clerk.

The Select Council was called to order at 7:30 P. M.

The following named members were present:

Messrs. Hall, Heaggy, Huckenstine, Kirkpatrick, Matthias, Megraw, Moul, Onsiner, Phillips, Schoyer, Thompson, Wettach, Whitaker, McBrier, President.

The minutes of the previous regular meeting were read and approved

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, ETC.

Mr. SCHOYER—A petition for a sewer from Rebecca to School street. Referred.

Also a remonstrance against paving Rebecca street.

Also a remonstrance against grading and paving Bovie street. Referred.

Mr. HUCKENSTINE—a remonstrance against the petition for grading Spring alley. Referred.

Remonstrances against the location of Howard street. Referred.

Petition for opening a street in Ninth ward, being continuation of Lowrie street.

Remonstrance against the same.

Mr. HALL—Petition from citizens of Second ward, for widening of Middle ailey. Referred.

THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WETTACH presented the report of the Water Committee. The Committee, after recommending the laying of water pipe in various localities, ask the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Water Works be and he is hereby authorized to lay water mains on Lowrie and Beacon streets, as far as deemed practicable, and also on Cass avenue from main pipe to crossing, on point where the road of Lewis, Oyster and Phillips, intersect said avenue, subject, however, to an arrangement with said firm that they shall serve to protect said pipes when laid, with a fill of two feet of earth, and agree to relay the same if necessary within five years.

The report was accepted and the ordinances submitted to the Committee of the Whole and passed finally.

Mr. PATTERSON also presented the reports of Street Railways, in regard to the location of Penn avenue and School street, which were confirmed.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Mr. THOMPSON presented the report of the Committee on Street Railways, in regard to the request of the Pleasant Valley Railway Company for consent of Councils to the laying of tracks on Fremont and Washington streets, an ordinance was submitted, granting the said request. The ordinance was passed finally.

Mr. THOMPSON also presented an ordinance for the opening o Locust street from Fulton street to Beaver avenue. Passed finally.

COMMITTEE ON SURVEYS.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK presented the report of the Committee on Surveys, accompanied by an ordinance authorizing the straightening of Hook's alley. Report accepted and ordinance passed finally.

Regulating	$2,128 40
Second ward scales	230 96
Diamond scales	213 94
Total	$2,573 30

Accepted and filed.

Mr. COMLEY offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Water to extend the water pipe on Cass avenue from the Superior Iron Works to the Forge Company's Works.

Referred to Committee on Water.

MUSIC IN THE PARK.

In the business from the Select Council was the resolution appropriating $650 for the music in the Park. It was read by the Chair and referred to the Committee on Parks.

Mr. BROWN—Move we concur.

Mr. WALTER—Move to lay on the table. (Laughter.)

MR. ROWBOTTOM—Second that.

PRESIDENT SLACK—It is moved to lay this resolution on the table. All in favor of that say you can't remark. (Laughter.) All in favor say aye.

The motion to lay on the table was carried with but three dissenting votes, and after the effervescence of humor superinduced by the foregoing proceedings had subsided, the Common Council, with serene and benignant gravity, proceeded to dispose of other and less exciting business.

The report of the viewers on the opening of Church avenue, passed in S. C., was non-concurred in by the Common Council.

In the disposition of the resolution for gas lamps in the Eighth ward, C. C. concurred and Messrs. McMillan and Conrad and Cooke were appointed a Committee of Conference.

Adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

Councils met in Joint session in the Common Council chamber for the purpose of organizing a Board of Health.

The chair announced the absence of Select Councilman Reed, and appointed Mr. Hall to act in his place.

The chair stated that a question had been mooted as to how long the members were to be elected.

After considerable discussion the ordinance was produced from which it appeared that no time had been fixed for the term.

Mr. SCHOYER moved that the candidates be elected to serve until January 1st, 1872. Carried.

Nominations were then declared in order. The respective members from the wards nominated the candidates for their several districts.

The candidates so named were elected by acclamation as follows:

1st ward	"	Alex. Hanna.
2d	"	James W. Arratt.
3d	"	George W. Smith.
4th	"	S Barker.
5th	"	Simon Bulford.
6th	"	William Baker.
7th	"	Dr. F. Hardtmeyer.
8th	"	H. F. Eggers
9th	"	Roland D. Jones.

The Joint Session then adjourned.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities Yesterday.

Mrs. Weaver charged—Mr. Weaver with assault and battery. Alderman Neubert issued a warrant.

The fine of Dave Robinson has been paid and he released from durance vile at the workhouse.

A dispatch from officer Cupples, who went to Philadelphia after Kletts, the alleged watch larcenist, announces that he will be in this city with his prisoner early this morning. He was obliged to secure this prisoner through the regular forms in the court, and was so delayed.

Henry Bockstose appeared before Justice Barker, and made an information against one of his employee, Samuel Deeds, for larceny. He alleges that defendant stole several tools from his premises. A hearing was had in the case and defendant was held under bail of $200 for his appearance at court.

George McPherson made an information before Alderman Neubert, charging J. Hoerr, a constable and Anthony Wilbert, a householder, with forcible entry and detainer. The defendants will be given an opportunity to present their side of the case.

Before Deputy Mayor Nichols, Mr. Slagle was charged with assault and battery by John Fay. Warrant issued.

The same officials held for a hearing Casper Gilbert on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by Justice Kuntz, and assault and battery preferred by Officer Wright.

Miss Eliza Davis preferred a charge of indecent assault against Mr. Sidrd, before Alderman Taylor. Warrant issued.

Mayor Callow issued a warrant for Mr. L. Gould, charged by Mrs. Klack with assault and battery.

Timothy McNamara sues Michael McNamara, before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, for assault and battery.

Conrad Hite entered suit before Squire Barker against Wendelm Big for false pretence, in that he gave him certain moneys to be paid over to a loan association, but which he failed to do. Warrant issued.

Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

Moorhead's, 81 Market street.
Moorhead's, 81 Market street.
Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

	Hamburg Embroideries.
Ladies Corsets.	Hamburg Embroideries.
Misses Corsets.	Hamburg Embroideries.
Childrens Corsets.	Hamburg Embroideries.
	Ladies White Suits.
	Ladies Buff Suits.
	Misses Suits of all kinds.
Ladies Buff Suits at	$4.00, $5.00 and $6.00.
Ladies White Suits at	$5.00, $7.00 and $8.00.
Bargains! Bargains!	Bargains!
Bargains! Bargains!	Bargains!
	Lace Collars.
	Lace Handkerchiefs.
Ladies Undergarments.	
Misses Undergarments.	
Childrens Undergarments.	
White Goods.	Fancy Goods.
Very cheap, at	6

MOORHEAD'S, 81 Market street.

COULTER AND HIS MEN.

How They Train and Who They Are.

The New York *Sun*, speaking of the great four-oared race at Halifax, comments on the American four in the following strain: This crew is one composed of young first-class American oarsmen, who, in the absence of any other entry from the United States, determined to organize a four-oared crew for the occasion, to do battle under the broad banner of their native land against any and all competitors. They call themselves America's four. They have just ordered a magnificent boat, to be called the America, constructed in America of American lumber, and by an American mechanic, and, if the judgment of old watermen and experienced scullers amounts to aught, they will in the coming struggle acquit themselves with such credit as to reflect no dishonor upon their country or themselves, even should they not carry off the prize.

THE TRAINING QUARTERS.

The *Sun* reporter yesterday paid a visit to the training quarters of the crew at Harlem, and found them seated at dinner in the Knickerbocker cottage, near the river, having just returned from a walk, which forms a part of the preparatory training which they are undergoing. They rise shortly after daylight and indulge in a walk of eight or ten miles. On their return a dip in the river is taken. At this time a savage appetite is but partially gratified with plain, substantial food. At nine they smoke their pipes, turn in, contracted, needle-pointed; four-oared shell, which is forty-two feet long, eighteen inches wide, and weighs only ninety pounds. In this they take

A MORNING TURN.

This might be supposed to be a short spurt on the river for a mile or two, but it is not so. At a short distance from the shell is High bridge, which is a distance of three and a half miles, and return, and sometimes go even as much as six or seven miles up. This occupies about forty or fifty minutes, including stops. After this they are rubbed down, take another bath, and a brief rest. Then follows light foot ball, running, dumb-bell or sand-bag, &c. Then another rest is had, and dinner, with at most four glasses of ale, is taken at 4 P. M., another turn is had, going about the same distance as in the morning, and it not too much wind, they indulge in a little boat exercise in order to steady and perfect their strokes. The afternoon over, an evening tramp of eight or ten miles is taken, at a gait that would astonish crack pedestrians. After an hour or two of rest they retire to sleep like mud turtles. By this strict and rigid course of training they are soon reduced down to such a point that not an ounce of superfluous flesh remains, but all is solid, and brown as a berry. They all seemed in splendid condition.

SKETCHES OF THE MEN.

The American four comprises Henry Coulter, champion of America, Barney and James Biglin, formerly of the champion four of America, and J. Kaye, Jr., a young man but very skillful oarsman. The stroke of the several men is second to none in America, and they are said to be rowing together like clockwork at from forty-two to forty-five strokes per minute.

Barney Biglin, of New York, who pulls the bow oar, is a man about 5 feet 9, weighing 150 pounds, when in condition. He is of medium structure, but is well and exactly built, and as wiry as a Frenchman. He seems a brawny, although a comparatively small-sized man, and looks as agile as a squirrel. He was one of the champion four-oared crew composed of himself, his brothers John and James, and Daniel Leary, who held the championship for five years, winning every race they entered time at the Boston regatta, and the great 40,000 dollar race at Saratoga. About this time James Biglin withdrew, and a re constructed four, comprising John and Barney Biglin, John Hiew and Daniel Leary, was competed with the Wards and were defeated.

Henry Coulter, the stroke, is the largest man of the four, and is the master spirit of the crew. He hails from Pitts-burgh, Pa., is twenty-eight years old, five feet nine inches in height, and stripe and one hundred and six pounds. His racing career extends over the past seven years, during which he has defeated six of the best oarsmen of his country in single or double scull races. In 1865 he led in a two and four-oared race for the championship of Pennsylvania, and won both by beat Jackson in 1867, and McKiel the same year. Rowed Hamill in Philadelphia, and was foul-ed by the latter, and thus lost the second. He was beaten by Walter Brown in 1868, and beat Hamill in 1869 by two minutes.

A SINGLE SCULL RACE.

In 1870, while Benforth, the champion of England, was in this country, Coulter challenged him for a race for the single scull championship of the world, which the latter accepted while at Lachine; but before the two men met, Renforth, for some unexplained reason, returned to England, and the race was necessarily suspended. Coulter is now having a boat built by Elliot of Greenpoint, 30 feet 6 inches long, 18 inches wide, and 28 pounds, which he proposes to take to Halifax, and Renforth will there and then be compelled to contest the challenge in the shape of a feather. This race, if rowed, will be almost as exciting as the other.

Mr. Kaye, of Pittsburgh, who occupies the second position, is the smallest man of the crew, but he, like Barney, strips big and tells on the boat in fine fashion. Stout-built. He is about twenty-four years old, five feet seven and a half inches in height, and is the lightest individual of the crew, weighing one hundred. He is a perfect athlete in appearance. His first public race was in 1866, when he rowed Wright, of Philadelphia, a match in Pittsburgh. He also met and defeated Johnson, another good un, won the first prize at the Pittsburgh regatta in 1867, and was defeated by Luther the same year.

Mr. Kaye is also quite built, is twenty-eight years old, five feet ten in his stocking, stout, solid build, no superfluity of flesh, and weighs 160 pounds. He is a man of symmetrical physique, large boned and powerful. He has been one of the most successful single and double scullers in the country, both in America, and out, of the fourteen first-class matches, has won thirteen, nearly all in New York.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Meeting Yesterday—Routine Business—The Solicitor's Salary—Shall we have a Lazaretto!

The Board of Health held a called meeting at the office of Crosby Gray, Health Officer, at half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The following members were present: Messrs. Edwards, Fleming, Gilmore, House, M'Candless, Hays and President Gross.

Mr. Fleming was on motion of Mr. Edwards chosen Secretary, *pro tem*.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Health Officer's Report for July was read by Mr. Gray. The report has already been publi-hed in these columns. It was on motion received.

Bill of Mercy's Hospital amounting to $5 was ordered to be paid.

Bill of E. Swartzwelder, Esq., Solicitor of Board, for services rendered for the twenty-odd days of July 1st, amounting to $500 was presented.

On motion of Dr. M'Candless a warrant for $500 was ordered to be issued for the same, the remainder paid upon the conclusion of the suits pending against the Board in 1871.

Proceeded to regulating salary of Solicitor. On motion of Mr. Hays, salary was fixed at $250.

On motion a committee of two members was appointed to inform Mr. Swartzwelder of the action of the Board, and the office of Solicitor postponed till next regular meeting.

Bill of Passavant's Infirmary presented amounting to $1,000 for care of small-pox patients, was ordered to be paid.

Petition of Wm. L. Allgeo for license to carry on the business of rag sorter, was read.

Mr. Edwards stated, that the Petitioner had none of the apparatus required by the Board of Health, and that before he received this that the Petition be not granted. Carried.

The Health Officer presented the cases of several parties who continue to maintain nuisances, although they have been notified to abate the same. Ordered, that the Solicitor of the Health Officer be instructed to bring suit against the parties.

On motion Mr. Gray was authorized to employ a clerk on a salary of $500 per annum.

Mr. Gray brought the matter of small-pox before the Board. He believed the disease to be gaining on the Board. He had sent thirteen patients to the hospital in the past ten days. There are now some cases in the vicinity of the hospital.

Mr. Edwards, on behalf of the Sanitary Committee, stated that he had called on the Mayor to have him instruct the police officers to notify the people not to throwing garbage and refuse matter on the street.

A motion was made endorsing the action of the Sanitary Committee, and urging the Mayor to use all efforts in his power to enforce the instructions given to the police force.

On motion warrants for the payment of salaries of officers for past month were ordered to be drawn.

THE HOSPITAL QUESTION.

Mr. Edwards stated that in view of the spread of cholera and malarious diseases in other countries, and in view of the fact that it was contrary to public sentiment to erect a hospital in the city, that it was worth the while of the Board to discuss the location in the suburbs of a Lazaretto for the people. He thought the City Poor Farm the proper location. He was satisfied the Councils were not disposed to act in the matter.

Dr. McCandless thought the distance to the City Poor Farm too great.

Mr. Fleming moved that a committee be appointed to look out a situation for a hospital in the city or suburbs, keeping in view the matter of speedy and easy access. Carried.

Committee appointed—Fleming, Edwards, and Dr. Gilmore.

The chair thought that it was proper for the Board to take action in this matter, as there was little possibility of Councils acting.

Moved and carried that Messrs. Fitzsimmons and Devlin be excused for violation of the registration law in interring bodies without a permit.

Moved that Mr. H. B. Miller be proceeded against upon a similar charge. Carried.

Adjourned.

KILLED IN A COAL PIT.

Man Crushed to Death by "Horseback"—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West received a telegraphic dispatch from Brinton's Station, last evening, requesting him to attend the coroner's inquest on the body of a man named Frank Steffner, who had been crushed to death in the coal mines of Stewart and Foster, near Turtle Creek village. The coroner immediately repaired to the scene of the accident and empannelled a jury and proceeded with the inquest. It appeared that the man had been working in the mine until he had undermined a large mass of slate, and was about preparing to place proper support under it, when a portion of it fell upon him, breaking his back and crushing his body in a frightful manner. A *post mortem* examination of the remains was held by Dr. Donnelly. The jury after viewing the remains and taking the testimony of the Doctor and other witnesses, returned a verdict of accidental death. We understand that the deceased leaves a family.

Homestead.

New town 6 miles out P. V. & C. R. R. Wide streets, fine views, pure air, rich soil. Good water and plenty of it; five splendid springs reserved for public use.

Grounds set apart for schools, churches and a PUBLIC PARK now covered with a beautiful grove

BUILDING LOTS 60 FEET FRONT.

Ten years for payments *without* interest. Houses built on the same terms.

First public sale of lots,

Saturday September 9th.

Free excursion from Connellsville depot at 9 o'clock A. M., on day of sale

Don't be late, Don't forget the time.

Don't buy elsewhere until after this sale.

Full information at Homestead Bank,

131 Smithfield street.

500 Laborers Wanted.

Any man that has handled a pick or shovel, can make $2.00 a day at the start, and $3.00 a day with a month's practice, digging *soft* coal in the Connellsville coal regions. Men can be sent out on three o'clock train, free, from Connellsville depot. 6

BREVITIES.

RIVER rising.

THE days are growing shorter.

STRUNZ'S soap factory smells badly.

AND now, shall we have a Lazaretto?

PARK MUSIC again thrown overboard.

PITTSBURGH takes the lead for cripples.

ALLEGHENY has a Board of Health at last.

RAILWAY disasters are too common of late.

REPAIRS at Lock No. 2 temporarily suspended.

LEETSDALE camp-meeting is largely attended.

THE flat race to-morrow will be very interesting.

WORK is progressing on the P. V. and C. Railroad.

THE change in the weather is a most agreeable one.

MAGISTRATES on the South Side very scarce at present.

Q.—Has his administration been successful?

A.—It has. He has filled the office with that good, sober judgment only acquired in the control of a workshop where many men of many minds have to be dealt with.

Q.—Is, then, a merchant or manufacturer the best material for the office of Mayor?

A.—Undoubtedly. They rub more against the world than professional gentlemen, gain the practical knowledge of and about it and of general human nature.

Q.—Who then should, in view of the present causes for the election, receive the honor?

A.—No one stands higher or better in the public estimation than Liebler, the trunk king. No one deserves the office better.

Q.—On what grounds does this trunk king, as he is designated by the popular voice, claim the high office?

A.—He does not claim it. A great number of friends urge it upon him, and as a good citizen he cannot well refuse to accept a position for which by nature he is so well capable of filling.

Q.—What is it that makes Liebler so popular, and why is it that his name is as familiar to every man, woman and child in Western Pennsylvania, as that of the Father of his country?

A.—He is the leading trunk maker in the State, and has made the terror of baggage a thing of the past. He is a self-made citizen; he started in a small way, from small beginning, has made rapid headway in the world; a good and charitable citizen; the present site is taken up by the great Premium Trunk Factory, No. 174 Wood street, where such unexampled bargains are daily given. He is popular with the young, because young himself; with business men because as one of such he has made his mark by hard work and perseverance; with families, because his cheap and durable trunks stand in thousands of households; with mechanics, because he takes pride in the fact that he is one himself.

Q.—What party then will nominate him for the office?

A—Neither. He seeks no nomination but comes before the people as an independent candidate, trusting to their good judgment to secure his election.

Q.—Provided he is not elected, what then?

A.—He has been too much good sense to prove over sanguine. He is altogether in the hands of his friends. If defeated he will accept the nomination respectfully and will be elected, will continue to sell trunks, carpet bags, and valises at as honest and popular prices as he now doing.

Q.—All you have said is truth? I can conscientiously vote for him you think, and when I want a trunk buy from him to best advantage?

A.—Depend on it the Trunk King is worthy the political endorsement and business patronage of all honest people.

Both shook hands on Joe Liebler and one more vote was secured for the young merchant for the high office of Mayor.

Oil Market.

TITUSVILLE, August 10.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market for the Oil Creek Road—1400 bbls spot A T Co, $4.25; do 500 do do, $4.27½; do 2,000 do do S. O., all the year, $4.25; 5,500 do do do $4.25; time sweepings—250 bbls regardless, $4.60; 175 do do, $4.60; 900 do do $4.60. Lower Road—500 bbls 46 gravity, A T Co; 5,000 do S. O., all the year, $4.40; 1,000 do do 60 days, $4.60. Oil City—500 bbls do do, 30 days, $4.85; 500 do three months, $4.90. The market is quiet, dull, quiet market for Crude, with a shade of improvement in the feeling shown to-day, though prices have scarcely varied from previous quotations. On the Upper Road we found no change, though buyers were in the majority and bid $4.25, $4.35 and $4.40 for A. T. Co. Titusville and Church bid respectively. On the Lower Road there were buyers at $4.27½ for 46 gravity, and $4.07½ was old Oil City for 47 gravity, with most holders asking $5. Closed quiet and firm.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—River four feet and fallen three inches. Weather partially cloudy and hot.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10.—Passed up—Colossal, 2 A. M.; City of Vicksburg, 6 P. M. Passed down—Leland Lindell, 2 P. M. Arrived—Natchez, No. 2, 2 P. M.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—Arrived—Lydia Bertram, Keokuk; S S Merrill, St. Paul; Belle Memphis, Memphis; City of Quincy, New Orleans; Fannie Lewis, Coulbridge; Huntsville, Peoria; Mountaineer, Kansas City. Departed—Belle of the St. Louis, Vicksburg; Bob Roy and Mollie McKim, Keokuk; Dexter, New Orleans; S.S. Merrill, St. Paul; Mary McDonald, Missouri river. River rising slowly. Weather clear and hot.

MEMPHIS, August 10.—Weather clear, with the mercury at 92. River declining, with 4 feet 3 inches in the canal. Departed—Tom Jasper, for New Orleans; John T. Moore, for St. Louis. The Andy Johnson is aground at the foot of Prescott's Island, and the City of Alton and James Howard are still hard aground, as reported last night. The City of Chester was aground on Island 39, but got off and has left here for St. Louis.

CAIRO, August 10.—M. Miller, Cairo to New Orleans, 9 P. M.; Edinburg, New Orleans to Louisville, 10; Florence, Island No. 1 to St. Louis, 10; John Kyle, Cairo to St. Louis, 11; Arkansas Belle, Evans ville and Cairo, 2; Julia Belle, Cairo to Vicksville, 2; Sallie, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 2; Mary E. Poe, Red river to St. Louis; Marble City, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 7; Mohawk, St. Louis to New Orleans, 5; Emilie Labarge, St. Louis to New Orleans, 5; Grand Tower, St. Louis to Memphis, 5. River risen 1 inch. Clear. Thermometer 64.

LOUISVILLE, August 10.—River 10 inches in chute, 4 feet on Portland bar. Weather clear and hot. The Clarksville arrived from Nashville and will enter the Louisville and Cairo trade on Saturday.

A Comical Picture.

It Mr. Darwin had been seeking noto riety in publishing his great works, it is certain he could not have taken more effectual expectations. We have had a Darwin in the club, church, assembly, and always, like the peripatetic organ-grinder, with his monkey. This pair, born to so much glory, has at last reached art, for we have received copies, in photo lithography, of a painting, by Mr. M. F. Healy, the original painter, of the "Youthful Darwin expounding His Theories." It represents a juvenile specimen of Pithecus with a couple of crabs, pointing out to his irate father, a full-grown baboon—the mother lounging lazily behind—the analogies of structure between those low organisms and himself. With the energy and hopefulness of youth, the young philosopher is pouring out his learning, while the parent, ill at ease, is listening to the hypothesis of natural selection which is so disgraceful in the respect of his more sensible representative of our Darwinian ancestor. The piece is slight but is rather effective as a satire upon the manly rage of many of us at Mr. Darwin's notions, which are thought to be so derogatory to human pride.

Ex-PRESIDENT WOOLSEY is suggested for United States arbitrator in the Geneva Commission if Hon. Charles Francis Adams declines the position. The New Haven *Palladium* says: "We do not know that he would consider it his duty to accept the office, but there is no one better qualified to fill it. His high attainments in international law, his noble record, and the fact that he is not a politician, all designate him the man for the position."

HENRY G. HALE,

Merchant Tailor,

COR. PENN AND SIXTH STREETS.

Great Western Gun Works.

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS.

Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Material and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. Repairing done by first class workmen. Fire Arms and Gun Material and have the only full assortment in the city, and sell at lower prices than can be had anywhere in the country. Call and see or send for a price list before purchasing elsewhere. Fire Arms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Lessons for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for. A. H. JOHNSTON,

Jas-se 170 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

IN YARD AND FOR SALE BY

L. WALTER & SON,

Nos. 160 and 263 RIVER AVENUE, Eighth ward, Allegheny.

750,000 feet Pine Boards and Plank.
175,000 feet Choice Dry Indiana Walnut B'ds.
80,000 feet Dry White Ash Boards and Plank.
25,000 feet Butternut Plank and Boards.
20,000 feet Poplar Boards and Chair Plank.
60,000 feet Oak and Chestnut Boards and Plank.
30,000 feet Yellow Pine.
200,000 No. 1 18-inch Mich. Shingles.
Walnut, Maple Figured Counter Tops. Keep constantly on hand flooring, Weather Boards, Sash and Blinds, a general selection of Pine and Hemlock Yard Lumber. aug 28

100 TONS REFINED AND HIGH TEST SODA ASH:
100 Common do.
100 bags Refined Nit. Soda. For sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

PLANTER.
100 bbls French's Calcined Plaster:
72 bbls Smith & Harris do. For sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

SHORT CATECHISM.

The Trunk King and his Claims on the People.

The following conversation took place in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday, overheard by our reporter, while he was engaged in a search for grains of truth in the several religious journals there kept on file. The talkers were a newly-made citizen, seeking for information as to local politics, and a venerable clergyman, whose words are as precious as gold in this locality. The new citizen did all the questioning and the reverend gentleman all the answering, and the short catechism ran as follows:

Q.—Who is Mayor of Pittsburgh?

A.—Jared M. Brush, formerly a mechanic and at present head of a manufacturing establishment.

Q.—Has his administration been successful?

A.—It has. He has filled the office with that good, sober judgment only acquired in the control of a workshop where many men of many minds have to be dealt with.

Q.—Is, then, a merchant or manufacturer the best material for the office of Mayor?

A.—Undoubtedly. They rub more against the world than professional gentlemen, gain the practical knowledge of and about it and of general human nature.

Q.—Who then should, in view of the present causes for the election, receive the honor?

A.—No one stands higher or better in the public estimation than Liebler, the trunk king. No one deserves the office better.

Q.—On what grounds does this trunk king, as he is designated by the popular voice, claim the high office?

A.—He does not claim it. A great number of friends urge it upon him, and as a good citizen he cannot well refuse to accept a position for which by nature he is so well capable of filling.

Q.—What is it that makes Liebler so popular, and why is it that his name is as familiar to every man, woman and child in Western Pennsylvania, as that of the Father of his country?

A.—He is the leading trunk maker in the State, and has made the terror of baggage a thing of the past. He is a self-made citizen; he started in a small way, from small beginning, has made rapid headway in the world; a good and charitable citizen; the present site is taken up by the great Premium Trunk Factory, No. 174